FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 SEPTEMBER 1985

North African Affairs

Algerian-Tunisian Cooperation — Commenting on the results of talks between the Algerian and Tunisian chiefs of staff, a Tunisian source stated that bilateral military cooperation has begun to assume a "practical nature" in order to confront any development that may take place, KUNA reported.

Egyptian View — Any Libyan aggression against Tunisia would be Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's "biggest mistake ever," Egyptian President Husni Mubarak stated in remarks reported by MENA following a 3 September meeting with a visiting Algerian youth delegation. Meanwhile, Egyptian Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi denied that Egypt has massed troops on its border with Libya, the agency noted. Rushdi also revealed that over 30,000 Egyptians have returned from Libya since January, 10,585 of them having been expelled since 8 July.

Further Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks — Unity with Tunisia will remain "under consideration," Col al-Qadhdhafi stressed in a speech to officials reported by JANA. As for those Libyans abroad who have been sentenced to death by the Libyan authorities, Al-Qadhdhafi said this sentence is "still applicable, unless they repent and come back to Libya, the land of safety." Al-Qadhdhafi called on the people's congresses to review capital punishment, which he described as cruel and unsuitable for a society that respects human dignity, according to JANA.

Moroccan Trial — The Court of Appeal in Casablanca passed sentence against the group of saboteurs arrested while infiltrating from Algeria in July, MAP reported, noting that 14 people were sentenced to death, 9 in absentia, while the others received various prison terms.

Israel

A curfew was imposed in Hebron's Casbah area after one Israeli soldier was killed and another was wounded in a knife attack, according to Jerusalem radio. Two local residents were injured by gunfire from other Israeli soldiers who fired at the attackers, the radio reported. A Palestinian military spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said a Palestinian group carried out the "brave operation" against two "Zionist intelligence men." Reacting to the stabbings, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that at a time when Israel wants to strengthen peace, the PLO wants to exacerbate war, Jerusalem radio disclosed. He added that Israel will "coldly contemplate" adopting military and other means to tackle any wave of terrorism.

In another development, seven more residents of Judaea and Samaria were placed under administrative detention, Jerusalem radio announced.

PLO-Palestinians

Greece Bombing — An unidentified caller told a local newspaper that the Black September organization claimed responsibility for a grenade attack on a hotel near Athens that injured 18 people, mostly British tourists, Athens radio reported. The attack was a warning to the Greek authorities to release a detained Palestinian, the radio added.

Khalaf Remarks — Reporting Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf's 2 September press conference in Tunis, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio cited his statement that "there is no glimmer of hope from any meeting with the United States," which is working to split the PLO and has stipulated conditions that no Palestinian leader can accept. The PLO radio's report of Khalaf's remarks on his Moscow visit did not mention his acknowledgement that the Soviet Union opposes the Jordanian-PLO agreement.

Lebanon

An outbreak of fighting between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in the Burj al-Barajinah area of southern Beirut left 5 people killed and 12 others wounded, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Acknowledging the fighting, an Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio accused "gunmen" of firing indiscriminately at houses in the area.

As for the continued closure of crossing points between the two halves of the capital, which has caused food shortages in the western sector, a Lebanese Forces official cited by Radio Free Lebanon explained that the closure is in response to the kidnapping of at least 70 people by the Amal Movement.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization, the pro-Syrian Ba'th group in Lebanon, claimed responsibility for another suicide car-bomb attack against an Army of Southern Lebanon (ASL) roadblock in the south early 3 September, Beirut radio reported. The bomber killed only himself in the attack, which occurred near Jazzin, according to ASL sources cited by AFP.

GCC Ministerial Council

The GCC Ministerial Council reaffirmed its preparedness to undertake any action that will help end the Iran-Iraq war, according to a statement issued by the council and carried by SPA following the conclusion of its 16th session in Riyadh. The council also regretted Iran's "continued refusal" to respond to efforts made to end the conflict through negotiation and reconciliation. As for the current Arab situation, the council attached "special importance" to the tasks of the Arab committees formed at the Casablanca summit to solve problems among Arab countries.

At a press conference following the session, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah stated that any threat or attack against any Gulf state will be considered a threat and attack against all the GCC states, SPA reported.

Iran

Members of the government should not be offended if they are dismissed and other people are appointed to perform their duties, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said in remarks to Cabinet members broadcast by Tehran radio. He stressed that the aim should be to serve and not to hold a certain post. Khomeyni said that while some people claim they could do better than current officeholders in top posts, most of these claims are "just talk and no action."

In a separate development, Madrid radio reported that an aircraft carrying Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to the PRC was forced to leave Iranian airspace after Tehran authorities warned that the military air defense had just prohibited air traffic in the zone. The prime minister's aircraft landed in Ankara before continuing its journey.

Afghanistan

Soviet and Afghan forces have suffered some 1,000 casualties during a major offensive to break a siege of the garrison at Khowst in Paktia Province, according to Western diplomatic sources cited by AFP. Meanwhile, Kabul radio reported that government forces crushed rebels in Khowst and several other regions of Paktia Province.

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Khalid al-Hasan Denies Palestinian Conflicts

GF311806 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 30 Aug 85 pp 1, 21

[Text] The Palestinian leaderships of the Fatah movement are holding continuous meetings in Tunis to discuss recent developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. There have been rumors that there is a difference which might lead to division in the movement and that there is a conflict on who will succeed Yasir 'Arafat between Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf), Abu Jihad (Khalil al-Wazir), and Abu al-Sa'id (Khalid al-Hasan), and that the Soviet Union supports Abu Iyad to control this position because of his opposition to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

On this subject, *AL-SIYASAH* phoned Khalid al-Hasan (Abu al-Sa'id) in Tunis. He is one of those mentioned in the rumors to take over as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The paper asked his opinion. He said: I am surprised at the publication of such news, which is totally unfounded. We have held a number of meetings, including the meeting of the Revolutionary Council, three meetings of the Fatah Central Committee and a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee. All meetings were chaired by brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], and today we have the organization's general meeting. An atmosphere of understanding and agreement of opinions prevailed in these meetings after we heard reports submitted by the brothers on the results of their visits and the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Casablanca.

What is of concern is the visit of brother Abu Iyad to the Soviet Union, even though it was private. He took the opportunity to hold talks with a number of Soviet officials, and the results were positive. Moreover, during his visit to Moscow brother Abu Iyad was in constant contact with brother Abu 'Ammar.

Thus, I confirm to you that the news on differences are totally incorrect and I totally deny it; the atmosphere was clear.

Regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, it is moving on its normal path. Brother Abu 'Ammar remains the head of the organization. On this occasion I ask the Arab press to help during this difficult stage and to stay away from creating confusion, particularly by depending on incorrect information. All the organs of the Palestinian revolution are ready to answer any question and any news that creates doubt and confusion.

PLO Executive Committee Statement on Meeting

GF311957 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee issued a statement yesterday stating the following:

The PLO Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, held a number of meetings which began the day before ysterday and concluded at noon yesterday. The Executive Committee discussed the recent developments of the situation on the Arab and international arenas in light of the convening of the Arab summit conference in Casablanca and the positive results which affirmed the Arab decisions in previous summits, which came as a response to the imperialist and Zionist attempts to undermine Palestinian legitimacy, represented by the PLO and its leadership. The committee also discussed the situation of our people in Lebanon in light of the new military arrangements and continuous attacks against our camps in Lebanon by Lebanese elements, to carry out what was started by Sharon to expel our Palestinian people from Lebanon. The Executive Committee also affirmed the right of our people to self-defense against continuous attempts to attack them. The Executive Committee hailed our masses in Lebanon for their heroic stance and resistance to all attempts aimed at striking at the PLO, and the assembly of our people around its legal leadership. The Executive Committee also discussed the situation of our heroic people in the occupied homeland in light of the Zionist terrorist measures, which included deportation, arrest, imprisonment, and destruction of houses, and hailed the steadfastness of our heroic masses and their resistance against every terrorist attempt of the enemy.

At the conclusion of the Executive Committee meetings an official source at the Executive Committee made the following statement:

The committee discussed in Tunis the financial situation of the PLO and the increasing deficit suffered by the Palestinian national fund since the 1982 war due to the reduction and nonabidance of some Arab countries to their financial commitments toward the PLO, which were decided in accordance with Baghdad summit resolutions. We appreciate that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia honored all its commitments, and we call on other fraternal Arab countries which have delayed or stopped their financial commitments to meet these commitments, particularly during these difficult circumstances faced by the Palestinian people since the Beirut siege in the occupied territories and in the camps in Lebanon. The conspiracy of expulsion, rendering homeless, and constant attacks is aimed at the national steadfastness of the Palestinian people and the escalation of their struggle inside and outside the occupied homeland. The revolution will continue until victory.

Salah Khalaf Holds Press Conference in Tunis

JN031835 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1636 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Radio correspondent's dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] Brothers, brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, held a press conference in his office in Tunis at noon yesterday which was attended by Arab and foreign press representatives and brother Ziyad 'Abd al-Fattah, WAFA director general. Brother Abu Iyad spoke about topical issues. He began by expressing the indignation of the PLO and the Palestinian people with respect to the measures Libya has adopted toward Tunisian workers in particular and Arab workers in general when it expelled them without any cause. Brother Abu Iyad said: We hope that such problems will be solved through dialogue and continued contacts to maintain relations as best as can be. We also hope that Libya will immediately halt the dismissal of Arab workers in general and Tunisian workers in particular.

On Murphy's recent visit to the Middle East and the U.S. moves that preceded it, brother Abu Iyad said: Murphy passed through two stages. The first took place in March when he asked that members of the Palestinian delegation be named by the PLO but without announcing them. Naturally, we rejected this during the Baghdad meetings in March at a joint meeting of the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee. Murphy then said in July that the PLO could name the Palestinian delegation and announce it, and the United States would present the names. However, there were U.S. conditions and an insistence on the following four conditions: First, the recognition of UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Second, condemnation of terrorism, that is, condemnation of Palestinian armed struggle. Third, recognition of Israel. Fourth, direct negotiations. There was also an explicit condition that the United States would not commit itself to making Israel withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. From this premise, we believe that some of the Arabs who still pin their hopes on the U.S. policy must realize and become certain that U.S. policy is based on blackmail and obtaining more concessions for Israel. Everyone must become certain that there is no solution to the Middle East cause unless the Palestinian cause is solved because the Palestinian cause is the Middle East cause. We will continue to expose U.S. policy in the region and at all levels.

On his visit to Moscow, Abu Iyad said: First of all, the visit took place at the invitation of the CPSU, and the meetings were held at the highest levels during which we discussed all points pertaining to the Middle East cause, including the forthcoming meeting between USSR leader Gorbachev and President Reagan. Second, this visit has contributed to breaking the ice some have tried to place between us and our comrades in the USSR. I can confirm that the most important thing that took place during this visit and these meetings was the reaffirmation of the unity of the Fatah Central Committee, which is admired by the Soviet comrades because it safeguards the PLO's unity and the importance of this unity in confronting divisionist trends in the Palestinian arena.

We explained to our comrades in the USSR in detail the initiatives undertaken by the Executive Committee to safeguard the PLO's unity and to entrench the unity of the Palestinian arena. Our meetings also dealt with the scheduled meeting between USSR leader Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan and their need to discuss the Middle East cause and the Palestinian cause. The Soviet comrades affirmed that they will be discussed, that their stand is a principled stand, that they will not abandon the PLO even by one iota and continue to be committed to its unity. They also reiterated their firm stand of not recognizing any divisionist formula such as the Palestine National Salvation Front or any other formulas.

On the distortions some papers tried to disseminate on his meetings with French officials, brother Abu Iyad said: We met more than once with French Minister (?Jospin), who is a member of the ruling Socialist Party's Political Bureau. These meetings are purely political and not of a security nature. We are politicians and we do not sell information. We are happy with the political meeting with the French, and we view these meetings as a development of relations with France for the better. This has angered enemies and Israeli protests began. All of you have heard what the Israeli ambassador in Paris said about these relations.

Brother Abu Iyad talked about the situation in Syria and Lebanon. He said: A large-scale arrest campaign is now taking place in Damascus. This campaign has extended to Beirut and the rest of Lebanon. This policy has encouraged assassinations and other acts. We are not begging for the release of our detainees from Syrian prisons because some of them expected such a fate as strugglers against the enemy and its agents as well as against U.S. policy in the region. But, regrettably, some Arab newspapers send brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] to Damascus knowing that this is not accurate at all. Syria prevents even the Palestinian factions in Syria from contacting any Palestinian leader. Syria also scares these factions and threatens them through terrorism and other methods. Syria believes in subservience, not in equality. We are in favor of any relationship with Syria on an equal footing. We will remain against subservience.

Answering a question about newspaper reports that brother Abu Iyad is preparing a coup inside Fatah, Abu Iyad said: We in the Central Committee may differ. This is healthy. However, there are red lines and principles. 'Arafat is not an object of bargaining. We also never accept any bargaining over his position. It is not a matter of persons, but of the stands and conflicts within the unity of the Central Committee. We interpret things and differ, but within the framework of the unity of the Central Committee which can maintain the unity of the PLO. Whenever we differ, we do so within the framework of legitimacy. We do not allow this to take place outside the framework of legitimacy.

Answering a question about reports on meetings with leaders of Palestinian factions during his visit to Moscow, brother Abu Iyad said: In Fatah, we tried four initiatives to unite the Palestinian arena. We submitted memoranda to agree on the constants. During the camps war, we presented memorandum and asked them to agree on the constants. We said that the camps war proved that there are no Palestinian differences. But Damascus' terrorism against any Palestinian unity and threats to everyone of expulsion from Syria [sentence as heard]. Regrettably, some people still believe that geopolitics is important and constitutes the basis. However, time has proved that geopolitics is not the basis. The escalation of military operations inside our occupied territory is a clear example. Everybody follows up the enemy threats on all levels — the Paelstinian leadership in Tunis and Algeria as well as in other places. Regarding Khalid al-Fahum, he is on a private and family visit to Moscow, and not in his capacity as former PNC speaker. Regarding the PFLP, the messages to them have not stopped. Regarding the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Communists, their stands on national unity are sound, but they have points and conditions. We say: Let us meet without conditions, and everything can be talked over.

Brother Abu Iyad disclosed that a Soviet delegation will visit the PLO in Tunis in October at the official invitation of the PLO.

Regarding the relationship between the PLO on the one hand and Syria and Libya on the other, brother Abu Iyad said: The relationship with Syria and Libya has not changed even after brother Abu al-Lutf's visit to Libya.

Answering a question about the U.S.-Israeli plan, brother Abu Iyad said: The U.S.-Israeli plan wants us to make one concession after another. We know that King Husayn asked Murphy: If I want to hold direct negotiations with Israel, will the United States guarantee Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967 and give us a guarantee on this? Murphy said: This is impossible. Our task is to get you to meet, and we do not give any guarantees. The Americans expected a split in the Fatah Central Committee through a meeting between a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation and a U.S. delegation. All of this, of course, failed. Then Al-Asad remembered to say that there is no U.S. policy in the Middle East, but there is an Israeli policy through the United States.

I still adhere to my opinion that there is no glimmer of hope from any meeting with the United States. Time has shown that Murphy and the Americans are working to split the PLO and the Palestinian revolution because their conditions trespassed the red line, and no Palestinian leader accepts these conditions.

Brother Abu Iyad concluded his press conference by answering a question about the unity of the Palestinian arena. He said: Everything can be discussed at any Palestinian meeting. But regrettably, Syrian terrorism prevents even the meeting of two organizations in Damascus. Now our detainees are tortured in Syrian jails — a torture the likes of which was not known in the Middle Ages.

Salah Khalaf on Jordan Pact, PLO Headquarters

GF311714 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT
31 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Aug (WAKH) — Salah Khalaf, member of Fatah Central Committee has voiced his opposition to the joint Palestinian Jordanian agreement.

In an interview with *AL-WAHDAH* newspaper, Khalaf codenamed Abu Iyad called on the Palestinian factions stationed in Damascus to discuss ways to abrogate the agreement and restore the Palestinian national unity.

He pointed out that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is currently passing through a serious situation.

The Palestinian leader stressed that the PLO temporary headquarters will remain in Tunisia.

"No Palestinian institute was shifted to Amman except the headquarters of the National Council", he said.

He also added that the camps of the Palestinian forces in Tunisia were permanently closed and the troops were transferred to either Baghdad or south Lebanon. However the Palestinian leader did not disclose the reasons behind the closure but added there are intentions to close similar camps in Algeria and the Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Khalaf praised the Palestinian Libyan relations and said they are passing through a sound stage.

Abu Iyad predicted fresh flare-up of fighting in the Palestinian camps in south Lebanon in the coming stage because of the huge military mobilization around the camps.

PLO's Khalil al-Wazir Arrives in Amman From GDR

JN021755 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT
2 Sep 85

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, arrived in Amman yesterday evening following a 5-day visit to the GDR. Upon arrival in Amman, brother Abu Jihad praised the advanced and continuous relations between the PLO and the GDR, and the GDR's continued support for the PLO and the Palestinian people's just and legitimate struggle.

Our radio correspondent in Amman says that brother Abu Jihad's talks in Berlin dealt with the latest Palestinian developments and political developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international areas. The correspondent adds that the discussion also dealt with cooperation and relations between the GDR and the PLO and ways of promoting them. He also says that during his visit, brother Abu Jihad attended the graduation of several Palestinian military cadres from GDR military institutes.

PNC Speaker on Palestinian-Jordanian Delegation

GF011522 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
1 Sep 85

[Text] PNC Speaker 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih expressed pessimism over the meeting of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation with the U.S. envoy to the Middle East. This came in an interview published in Kuwait today. He said that the occurrence of such a meeting would be considered a prelude to the official meeting comprised of the PLO delegation and the U.S. delegation, which means U.S. recognition of the PLO. In his interview Al-Sa'ih called on the citizens in the Arab occupied territories to unify and to strengthen the struggle against terrorism campaigns led by the Israeli terrorist Meir Kahane.

PLO Issues Statement on 'Zionist Practices'

GF021007 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT
1 Sep 85

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee issued the following statement yesterday:

Recent weeks have witnessed an escalation in the aggressive Zionist practices against our struggling Arab Palestinian people including continued oppressive resolutions, deportation, administrative detention, and threats by the enemy prime minister against our people and against the PLO and its leaders.

The Zionist enemy's rabid campaign is concentrated against the strugglers and our masses living under Zionist occupation. The enemy authorities have adopted oppressive decisions with the administrative detention of a large number of our people's sons in the occupied homeland. Meanwhile the enemy escalates its oppressive campaigns and what it calls the iron fist in order to impose the Zionist settlement policy. At the same time the enemy is arming terrorist gangs of Zionist settlers to carry out organized terrorist acts against our people's sons. They also confiscate our people's lands by official order and by fraud. They divert water sources, demolish houses, and deport our people's strugglers from their homeland.

The Zionist defense minister adopted a decision to deport more of our Palestinian sons from their homeland, to impose a curfew and a military siege, to close residential areas in various cities and villages, and to undertake the oppressive detention of hundreds and thousands of citizens. The detentions, resolutions, and oppressive practices and the support for the Zionist terrorist gangs will not intimidate our people's sons; they will not shake our people's sons firm conviction to continue the national struggle by all means possible to rid Palestinian land of the Zionist occupationists; and they will not prevent the achievement of the goals and the firm national and inalienable rights of our people, such that our banner will be hoisted over liberated Jerusalem, the capital of our state, God willing.

The escalation of military operations and the continued mass upsurge in all cities, villages, and camps prove that our struggling people are able to challenge and remain steadfast in the face of all Zionist oppressive measures. The PLO, the leader of the national struggle of our Arab Palestinian people, salutes our steadfast masses stationed on the soil of the homeland with all their national sects, committees, and organizations, while they challenge the Zionist enemy and its oppressive and criminal resolutions.

We laud them on the day of general strike, to protest the detentions, the oppressive campaigns, and the continued Zionist threats. We are confident that with their struggle, our people once again have proven to the world their heroic ability to confront — with all determination and courage — the hostile Zionist terrorist plans against our struggling people.

We salute our people's sons in Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem, Ramallah, Nabulus, Janin, Al-Duhayshah, Gaza Strip, Jabalyah, Al-Nusayrat, Dayr al-Balah, Khan Yunus, and Rafah. Our people's sons in Galilee, Al-Muthallat, and Hanegev also deserve our appreciation and admiration for the continued national upsurge to confront aggression and the aggressors.

Salutation to the strugglers, whether they are men, elderly women, or children. Salutation to the children of the holy stones from their brothers, the children of the RPG and the computer, who together aspire for battles of glory, steadfastness, pride and heroism, and who join them in their great pledge to continue the revolution until victory and liberation.

Glory and eternity to our faithful martyrs. Freedom and victory to our struggling hero prisoners. It is revolution until victory.

Signed the PLO Executive Committee.

Fatah Dissident Command Council Increased

JN030753 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The provisional command council, which the Fatah dissidents formed under Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], is now made up of eight instead of four members, according to the command's sources in Damascus. The expansion was decided on following a series of meetings to activate the movement's political and organizational efforts. A statement to this effect will be issued soon.

The new members of the command council are: Ziyad al-Sughayyar, Hasan Abu Shinnar, Ilyas Shufani, and Abu 'Isa. Abu Musa retained his post as the movement's secretary general.

Palestinian Spokesman on Jerusalem Attack

JN021825 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution leadership's instructions, one of our groups operating inside the occupied homeland placed highly explosive charges in a bus station in the Gilo quarter of occupied Jerusalem. These charges were set off this morning, completely destroying the station, damaging a nearby wall, destroying and setting on fire several buses, and killing or wounding a large number of Zionist soldiers. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

The Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation but, as usual, did not reveal his losses. He said his forces rushed to the area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a great number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operation.

PLO Operations in Territories 31 Aug-2 Sep

JN021920 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Correspondent's dispatch]

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Our heroes operating in the occupied territories continued to escalate their heroic operations against the enemy's military targets, inflicting large material and human losses on the enemy. The continuation of Palestinian military action came amid the harshest arrest operations the enemy has launched against our masses and kinfolk in the occupied territories as represented by administrative and precautionary detentions and deportations. They include the Zionist authorities' closing of several cities and villages and declaring them military zones in a desperate attempt to curb these operations.

The following are details of the operations our revolutionaries carried out in the last 48 hours:

1. The revolutionaries carried out an attack with incendiary bombs against an enemy military vehicle near the (Gush Kappus) settlement north of Khan Yunis on the evening of 30 August 1985. The vehicle was set on fire and its occupants were wounded.

2. On the night of 31 August 1985, one of our revolutionaries attacked an enemy military vehicle with hand grenades as it was passing near the Al-Falujah school in Jabaliyah. Two enemy personnel were wounded.

3. On the night of 31 August 1985, our revolutionaries launched an attack with incendiary bombs on an enemy military vehicle as it was passing near the village of Al-'Ayzariyah. The bomb exploded inside the vehicle and completely burned it.

4. An incendiary bomb was thrown at an enemy foot patrol yesterday morning, 1 September 1985, while it was passing east of Al-Burayj camp. Three patrol personnel were wounded. The enemy forces present in the area could not follow up the moves of our struggler who carried out the operation despite the fact that the area was cordoned off for several hours.

5. Yesterday morning, 1 September 1985, our revolutionaries launched an attack with incendiary bombs on a military vehicle belonging to the Zionist border guard as it was passing near the settlement of (Metsadim) north of Gaza. The vehicle was burned.

6. The martyr Ja'far al-Tayyar group belonging to the martyr (Ma'mun Murayj) unit placed an explosive charge in the settlement of (Gilo) between Jerusalem and Bethlehem. The explosive charge went off at 0630 this morning, Palestine local time. The explosion completely destroyed the bus stop station belonging to the enemy army and wounded or killed several enemy personnel. The enemy radio in Hebrew and Arabic admitted five of its personnel had been wounded and said that the security authorities had arrested 11 Palestinians pending investigation. The group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory. [Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

KUWAIT

FRG Foreign Minister Holds Talks

KUNA 'Backgrounder'

LD311117 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 31 Aug 85

["A KUNA Backgrounder" — KUNA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 31 (KUNA) — Harmony, deep understanding and perpetual exchanges are the major characteristics that mark relations between Kuwait and the German Federal Republic. Within that well-knitted framework, Kuwaiti-West German relations have been rapidly developing in all fields over the past years, and the September 1st visit by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, is the product of constant contact maintained between officials in Kuwait and Bonn. The high level contacts have improved mutual understanding and brought about agreements which map out the course of political, economic, cultural and technical cooperation.

Genscher's visit comes four years after the talks held in Kuwait, in 1981, between West German Foreign Ministry Secretary Guenther Van Wiel and the then foreign undersecretary Rashid al-Rashid. The talks focused on Arab-European cooperation issues and the need for a more active role by Europe to solve the Middle East problem. The same issues are expected to figure highly during Genscher's two days of talks with Kuwaiti officials.

In the same year, which witnessed the return of parliamentary life to Kuwait, a German parliamentary delegation arrived into the country. Head of the German delegation reiterated to Kuwaiti officials West Germany's intention to establish comprehensive bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Economic Kuwaiti German ties have enjoyed a steady level of development, as statistics disclose the surge of trade exchange from DM 1.58 billion in 1980 to DM 2.77 billion in 1984.

The ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr. Heinrich Wersdoerfer said upon his appointment here in January 1982 there are wide ranging fields for economic cooperation between his coutnry and Kuwait. Talking to the press, Wersdoerfer stated that he sensed the intention of Kuwaitis to invest in German companies. He pointed out that second to the U.S., West Germany is becoming the most lucrative market for Kuwaiti investments.

A senior official in Bonn has last year welcomed the flow of Kuwaiti and other Arab investments into his country.

Speaking to the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY in Bonn, Finance Minister Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg stated that his government prefer Kuwaiti investments in the well established industrial fields which are not liable to temporal economic slow downs.

On January 27, 1984, economy and transportation minister in the federal state of Bavaria came to Kuwait for talks on possibilities of launching joint productive ventures and the feasibility of exporting Bavarian agricultural and industrial goods to Kuwait. The improvement of economic and trade ties between Kuwait and West Germany were the center of talks in two visits by the federal economy minister, Otto Count Lambsdorff to Kuwait in January 1980 and December 1982.

Consultation between economy officials at that time was of great importance in the light of changes in the global economic pattern. Kuwait's scientific cooperation with Federal Germany is the most noticeable of those with any West European nation. It has centered mainly on solar energy and water desalination projects. This research, which bore fruit in its advanced states, started by a cooperation protocol reached following talks here by the then minister of research and technology Dr. Volkerhoff and officials at the Kuwait Ministry of Electricity and Water. It was also agreed that Kuwait and West Germany launch joint research projects in fields of solar airconditioning and water desalination by method of reverse osmosis.

Earlier this year, the state secretary at the German Ministry of Research and Technology Albert Probst told KUNA that new joint ventures depends on priorities of Kuwait's plans for development in general and for technology and research in particular. He pointed out in his statement to the economic benefits of such ventures in energy and agricultural fields.

A milestone in the cultural ties between Kuwait and the Federal Republic of Germany was the establishment of the Arab and Moslem Science History Institute on the Frankfurt University campus. The Kuwaiti Government spent DM 6 million to facilitate the establishment of the institute.

On February 29th, 1981, the former Kuwaiti minister of state and chairman of the National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn attended a meeting in Frankfurt to lay down the foundation of the institute.

Genscher Arrival Statement

LD011240 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0932 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Sep (KUNA) — The vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, arrived in Kuwait this morning on a 24-hour official visit to Kuwait. At the airport he was welcomed by the Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir; the foreign under secretary, Sulayman Majid al-Shahik; the director of the Minister's Office, 'Abdallah Sa'ud 'Abd al-Razzaq; by the Kuwaiti and German ambassadors in the two countries, and by the acting head of the Protocol Department.

On his arrival, Genscher said in a statement to KUNA that his first visit to Kuwait constitutes a political event of extreme importance to the relations between the two countries. He expressed his great pleasure at this visit and described the cooperation between Kuwait and West Germany as "fertile cooperation." He added that relations between the two countries are based on traditional friendship between them. He went on to say that he would be extremely happy to hear during the visit the assessments and views of the officials here about the international situation and the situation in the region, as well as their assessment of possible economic dimensions for cooperation between the two countries in both the bilateral and regional frameworks. He also underlined his desire to familiarize himself with the Gulf Cooperation Council and the possibility of cooperation between the Council and the EEC.

The West German foreign minister said that he does not have in his briefcase any initiative for solving either the Middle East problem or for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war. He stressed that his country hopes that the two problems will be solved. He added that the assessments he will be hearing from Kuwait officials will help him outline and formulate policies on German and European levels toward these two disputes.

As for Germany's stand vis-a-vis the expected summit meeting between the American and Soviet leaders, Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, Genscher said that the two leaders should seek a way of making a success of the negotiations currently taking place in Geneva and which began between them at the beginning of this year. He expressed the belief that this will make the task of peace easier. Genscher explained that both great powers shoulder a responsible role with regard to achieving peace, "and hence we attach great importance to this expected meeting."

He pointed out that meetings took place in the past between the foreign ministers of the two countries in Helsinki and also a meeting is expected between them in New York. He underlined the expected meeting to be held shortly between the American President, Ronald Reagan, and the new Soviet foreign minister, Shevardnadze, at the White House. He stressed the importance of each country having a clear picture about the aims and the concepts of the other side. He called on both sides to search for a way to make a success of the negotiations between them.

Official talks between the two sides, headed by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and Herr Genscher, are expected to begin this afternoon at teh Foreign Minsitry. They will concentrate on bilateral relations between the two countries, means of bolstering and strengthening cooperation between them, in addition to Arab and international issues of mutual interest.

The West German minister begins the second day of his visit tomorrow with an audience with his highness the amir of Kuwait, and with his highness the heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, and then he leaves for Cairo on the third and final leg of his current tour.

Meets Counterpart

LD011954 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] The official Kuwaiti-FRG talks began this evening at the Foreign Ministry headquarters. The Kuwaiti side was headed by the Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the FRG side was headed by the Deputy Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The talks were attended on the Kuwaiti side by the Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi, and the acting Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abdallah Zakariyyah al-Ansari and the Kuwaiti ambassador to the FRG Talib al-Naqib, and 'Abdallah Sa'ud al-'Abd al-Razzaq the director of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, as well as a number of the senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. On the German side, the talks were attended by members of the delegation accompanying Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY that during the talks a review of bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them in all fields in addition to the relations of the GCC states with the EEC took place. He added that a number of Arab and international issues incluidng the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Middle East crisis was discussed. The two sides exchanged viewpoints on these subjects and the talks were good and positive.

Meets Amir

LD021158 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The Kuwaiti amir this morning received the FRG vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, the deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, the FRG ambassador to Kuwait and the Kuwaiti ambassador to the FRG.

Talks With Prime Minister

LD021202 Kuwait KUNA in English 0936 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 2 (KUNA) — H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Said al-'Abdullah al-Sabah Monday received in audience Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the accompanying delegation, on the second day of their current visit to the country. The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the ambassador of Kuwait to Germany and the ambassador of Federal Germany here.

FRG Press, Kuwait Minister Meet

LD021711 Kuwait KUNA in English 1430 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 2 (KUNA) — Information Minister Sheikh Nasir Muhammad al-Sabah [name as received] received at his office Monday the press delegation accompanying West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The meeting was attended by Board Chairman and Director General of KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY Barges Hamoud al-Barges, Acting Information Undersecretary Hamad al-Roumi, Assistant Undersecretary of Information Muhammad Mussaed al-Roumi and the director of the technical office Redha al-Feeli.

The minister answered questions from the delegation members which groups journalists from different West German Government information apparatus and told them they are free to tour around the country to see and sense the stability it is enjoying and to make sure that all of what is being rumoured is baseless.

Sheikh Nasir said "We believe in the freedom of the press and that every human being is having the right to say what he wants, but we urge the media men to seek the truth and accuracy." Answering another question on the Iraq-Iran war, Sheikh Nasir said "Iraq has offered several proposals for a peaceful settlement and Kuwait hopes that Iran would respond and accept a peaceful end to the war because it is unacceptable that a war continues between two neighboring Muslim peoples."

In an answer to another question on whether Kuwait is extending aid to Iraq, the minister said "Iraq is an Arab country and Kuwait is also an Arab country, and cooperation between the two countries is not something new, but it is old and was established within the framework of the cooperation among the members of the Arab league."

The minister of information, reply to a question on relations between Syria and Kuwait, said Syria is a sisterly Arab country and described bilateral relations as "fraternal and normal." Answering another question on whether Kuwait is extending aid to Syria, the minister said "Kuwait is committed to the resolutions of the Arab summit conference of Baghdad and Kuwait always abides by its national commitments."

On whether Kuwait is extending aid to the Afghan mujahideen, Sheikh Nasir said "we help the Afghan refugees through the Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society and we extend aid to refugees in Asia and Africa or anywhere."

At the end of the meeting the press attache at the West German Embassy thanked Sheikh Nasir on behalf of the delegation for the facilities extended to them, and wished Kuwait progress and success.

Genscher Departs

LD021424 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, late today left Kuwait at the end of his 2-day visit. He made a statement to KUNA before his departure in which he praised Kuwait's independent policies Kuwait and expressed his deep appreciation and respect for the wise Kuwaiti economic policies. He added that the Kuwaiti amir had stressed to him, during their meeting, the Kuwaiti desire to develop and consolidate the cooperation between the GCC member-states and the ECC and the Kuwaiti determination to put forward this subject before the GCC. Genscher expressed also his satisfaction with his talks with the Kuwaiti amir, heir apparent and prime minister, and the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. He pointed out that the bilateral relations were at the center of his talks with the officials; stressing the desire of the FRG to consolidate these relations, particulary in the political and the economic fields. He stated that his talks in Kuwait dealt with the problem of the Middle East and the Iraqi-Iran war, which he described as arousing anxiety of both sides.

Foreign Minister Returns, Discusses GCC Meeting

LD031334 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1154 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 3 Sep (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, returned to Kuwait at 1400 this afternoon after having chaired the meetings of the 16th session of the GCC Ministerial Council held yesterday at the GCC Secretariat headquarters in Riyadh. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad made a statement to KUNA upon arrival and stated that the council had reviewed the situation in the region and Arab relations in the wake of the Arab summit held last month in Casablanca.

He said that the ministers asserted the need to achieve Arab solidarity and to solve the problems by negotiation and mutual understanding and to exert good-offices among the brothers in order to put Arab interests above everything else. He added that the ministers studied the developments of the Iraq-Iran war. The GCC member-states reaffirmed their total readiness to work and cooperate with all parties and international organizations to put an end to the fighting between the two neighborly Muslim countries and to reach a peaceful solution which takes into consideration the legitimate interests of both parties. "We reviewed the negotiations between the GCC Secretariat and the EEC and we decided to continue our current contacts in order to reach agreement between the two groups." He added: "We discussed the minutes of the different ministrial committees and we approved them. We also agreed that our sixthpreparatory session for the meeting of the Higher Council will be held on 27 October."

Analysts View Khark Attacks As War Tactics Shift

LD311153 Kuwait KUNA in English 0909 GMT 31 Aug 85

["Khark — Analysts; by Derek Nash" — KUNA headline]

[Text] London, aug 31 (KUNA) — Iraq's claim Friday that its aircraft had made another attack on Iran's main oil terminal at Khark Island has come as no surprise to many oil analysts here. Although there was so far no independent confirmation of the air strike, the analysts said it reinforced their view that Baghdad was now trying to knock out the Islamic Republic's oil exporting capability. Today's attack was seen as a major follow-up to that of August 15 when the bombing of Khark drew attention to a shift in emphasis in Iraq's tactics against its enemy in the Gulf conflict, the analysts pointed out.

Prior to these events, Bagdad had concentrated its efforts at sea by attempting to disrupt tanker traffic coming to and from Khark, with just occasional, long-range missile launchings against the oil terminal, which had achieved relatively little success. It was because of that lack of success that Iraq had decided to concentrate on Khark with the intention of preventing Iran from exporting the oil which would pay for its massive war effort, the analysts stressed.

Since the "tanker war" began some two years ago, Iran had established a shuttle service of chartered tankers to take crude from Khark to its Sirri Island terminal close to Strait of Hormuz which was felt to be out of range of Iraqi bombers. The Islamic Republic had been able to export up to 1.7 million barrels a day from Sirri using this method. However, this system depended on Khark Island remaining in operation since Sirri alone could handle only a quarter of this total of exports, the analysts pointed out.

According to calculations by London brokers and oil analysts Grieveson Grant, the destruction of Khark Island facilities would result in at least a 60 per cent drop in Iran's oil revenues to around 3.5 billion dollars on an annualised basis. They pointed out that Iraq's new 500,000 b/d export pipeline linking its southern oilfields to the trans-Saudi pipeline to Yanbu on the Red Sea had been completed and would probably become operational next month.

One practical way in which Iraq could ensure that those extra exports could be absorbed by the oil market without threatening oil prices or contravening OPEC agreements would be by reducing Iranian output by a similar amount, they argued. It was hard to see other OPEC members voluntarily making way for the extra 500,000 b/d cutting back their production, given their unwillingness to surrender market share.

In fact, only Saudi Arabia would have sufficient leeway to do this and the Kingdom was felt unlikely to view this possibility with much interest given the low level to which its output had sunk recently, the analysts explained.

Press Rejects Iranian Threats to Gulf States

GF311127 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0940 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 31 Aug (WAKH) — In their editorials today the Kuwaiti papers *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* and *AL-SIYASAH* reject recent threats by Iranian officials against Gulf states. *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* says that Kuwait opposes terrorism in every shape or form, whether it takes place here or in the remotest sport on earth. There lies the principal difference with Iran which, as the entire world can testify, is trying to export terrorism abroad, the paper asserts.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM refers to Kuwait's role in seeking to end the bloodshed between the two neighbors, Iraq and Iran, and to resolve the differences between them by peaceful means. The paper says that Kuwait has urged Iraq and Iran to hold a peaceful dialogue and called on them to respond to the voice of reason and to their conscience. *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* urges the leaders of Iran to rise to their responsibilities and to face the facts bravely both in Tehran itself and when dealing with others.

AL-SIYASAH says: "Throughout its long political history, Kuwait has behaved sincerely toward Iran and observed the ethics of neighborliness with all the religious, political, and social ties they entail. However, it appears that the present Iranian regime has discounted all such religious, political, and social considerations, and being neighbors with it requires a new vocabulary."

Chief of Staff Visits Military Commands

LD021948 Kuwait KUNA in English 1508 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 2 (KUNA) — Chief of Staff of the Kuwait Armed Forces Major General 'Abdallah Faruq al-Ghanim today visited the command of the Air Force and Air Defense on occasion of the new training year. The chief of staff conferred with officers of the base and reviewed with them the plans for the 1985-86 exercises and preparations for joint exercises with members of the GCC states.

OMAN

Cypriot Finance Minister Arrives for Visit

GF021450 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Cypriot Finance Minister Khristos Mavrellis today arrived in the country on a visit to last several days. On arrival, the guest minister made a statement to our radio correspondent saying he is carrying a message to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id from Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou on relations between the two friendly countries. He added: Relations between Oman and Cyprus are long-standing and deep-rooted.

Navy Inaugurates New Armed Supply Ship

GF011520 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpts] His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, this morning attended a big celebration by the Omani sultan's naval forces on the entering into service of the Sultani ship Nasr al-Bahr. The celebration began with the arrival of the ship to Qabus port, accompanied by various naval units. The Sultani ship Nasr al-Bahr, which was built in the United Kingdom, is a modern supply and replenishment ship with an overall load capacity of 2,500 tons. It is armed with 20-mm and 40-mm cannons. It is able to load vehicles and seaborne forces quickly and receive helicopters on its deck and refuel them.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further Reportage on GCC Ministers Meeting

Ministers Deliberate Issues

LD031025 Kuwait KUNA in English 0903 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Riyadh, Sept 3 (KUNA) — The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) foreign minister Tuesday continue their deliberations here on the Gulf war and the dispute between the GCC and the European Economic Community (EEC) over Gulf petroleum exports. The two-day meeting which opened yesterday took note of the warning issued by Kuwait's deputy premier and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad who said the GCC ministers were meeting here at a time when the Arab world was passing through a delicate stage that calls for adherence to the objectives that have been stipulated in the resolutions of the extraordinary

Arab summit conference in Casablanca, which put Arab detente as a top priority.'

The meeting is expected to consider today the call made by the Kuwaiti minister Shaykh Sabah on all the Gulf states [words indistinct] plan to [word indistinct] if terrorism [word indistinct] throughout the region in recent months. Shaykh Sabah is chairman of the current ministerial session of the GCC which groups the Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar and Bahrain.

According to the GCC sources here the GCC ministers were discussing ways and means to enhance cooperation among the GCC member-states in almost all fields of activities and tighten the security cover amid fresh threats to the stability and the security of the region as a whole. The GCC ministers also took note of Kuwait's warning that instead of witnessing any kind of progress giving rise to optimism, the situation has further deteriorated and a dangerous escalation has been observed during the recent months.

The deliberations of the GCC ministerial council were being held behind closed doors with Kuwait's call for collective action on top of the agenda.

Another issue which had been given due consideration by the GCC ministers was about the 13.4 percent tariff imposed by the EEC on the Saudi methanol and polyethylene products. The ministers took note that the EEC might come out with similar restrictions against other Gulf states. The GCC ministers were trying to coordinate the stands of their countries for the forthcoming meeting of the GCC officials with the EEC representatives later this month.

This matter was also discussed at length in Kuwait this week when the West German foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher held talks with Kuwaiti officials on a series of issues concerning economic cooperation between Kuwait and West Germany and between the EEC and the Gulf states particularly concerning the exports of petrochemicals from the Gulf to the European market.

Council Issues Statement

GF031141 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1015 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The GCC ministerial council today concluded the meetings of the 16th session begun yesterday at the headquarters of the GCC General Secretariat in Riyadh. At the conclusion of the final session, the council issued the following statement:

The ministerial council held its 16th session in the city of Riyadh on 2-3 September 1985, under the chairmanship of His Highness Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and chairman of the current council session. The council reviewed the issues on the agenda, foremost of which was the situation in the region and inter-Arab relations following the convocation of the Casablanca summit conference. The council also studied the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war. The council stresses the continuation of the adopted policy with regard to encouraging all the efforts designed to end this war through peaceful channels. The council also reaffirms its previous positions with regard to its preparedness to undertake any action that expedites the process of ending the devastation, ending the war, and leading to a peaceful solution — a solution that takes into consideration the legitimate rights of the two sides. The council also regrets Iran's continued refusal to respond to the efforts made to end this war through negotiation and reconciliation.

The council also reviewed the current Arab situation. The council reaffirms adherence to the policy mapped out by their majesties and highnesses during the GCC summit conferences on the need to ensure Arab solidarity, elimination of differences, solution of problems through reconciliation and negotiation, and making efforts among the good offices among the brothers in order to place the supreme Arab interest above all consideration. Therefore, the council gives special importance to the tasks of the Arab committees formed at the Casablanca Arab summit in order to attain reconciliation and solve problems among Arab countries. The council emphasizes its readiness to play its role in creating the best possible atmosphere and in backing the activities of these committees. The council also approved the minutes of the various ministerial committees. The council also decided that the sixth preparatory session will be held Sunday, 27 October 1985, in Muscat.

Kuwaiti Minister Statement Reported

GF031638 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1345 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Riyadh, 3 Sep (SPA) — Kuwiati Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah affirmed that the circumstances through which the region is passing requires collective united work against anything that harms the GCC states. In a press conference held at noon today, following the conclusion of the 16th session of the GCC Ministerial Council, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that security cooperation between the GCC states is based on a feeling of responsibility and the need to safeguard the security of the Gulf, affirming that this cooperation goes beyond their unified security agreement.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed the readiness of the GCC states to help find a just solution to the war and hoped that the warring sides would respond to the GCC endeavors. He affirmed that any threat or attack against any Gulf state will be considered a threat and attack against all the GCC states. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad hoped that the reconciliation committee for clearing the air between Arab states, which was formed at the recent Arab summit conference in Casablanca, will succeed in clearing up Arab relations.

He stated that the ministerial council discussed economic cooperation between the GCC states and the EEC since a meeting will be held this year between the chairman of the current ministerial council session and the EEC president to discuss economic cooperation between the two sides.

Ministers Depart

GF031426 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1140 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Riyadh, 3 Sep (SPA) — Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of foreign affairs; and Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, today left King Khalid Airport for home after participating in the meetings of the 16th session of the GCC Ministerial Council which ended today. They were bade farewell at the airport by Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal; GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah; 'Isa al-Nuaysir, Foreign Ministry chief of protocol; and a number of officials.

Further Departures

GF031504 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 18 Sep (SPA) — Omani Minister of State for Froeign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah left Riyadh this afternoon after participating in the meeting of the 16th session of the GCC Ministerial Council which concluded its work earlier today. Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al Thani and the delegation accompanying him also left Riyadh today after participating in the meetings of the 16th session of the GCC Ministerial Council.

Commentary on GCC Meeting

GF030644 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Sep 85

[News analysis by Salih Hasan Al-Taraki]

[Text] The meetings of the GCC ministerial council began in Riyadh today at a time when attention is concentrated on finding solutions to a number of problems, and to make time for what is more important and profitable for the Arab people in the scientific construction of their countries and in modern development. Nations that have less material and human capabilities than the Arab nation have achieved great successes.

During the past 10 years, some Arab countries, such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf countries, realized a great increase in various fields of development and set various development projects. But a large number of Middle East countries, including a substantial number of Arab countries, were incapable of reaching this development and remained backward by tens of years. This is a matter that cannot be compensated for in a world in which everything is changing at a surprising speed.

As the GCC constitutes a prominent step on the paths of Arab unity and is also an influential factor in international circles, the interest of the council in Arab causes and its diligent endeavor to unite the Arab nation and remove difficulties hindering its path are basic parts of its task. One important factor hindering the comprehensive Arab development and effecting Arab resistance to the dangers threatening the Arab existence — foremost of which is the Zionist danger — are the Arab differences which have expanded in the Arab body as a malignant tumor, and the Iraqi-Iranian war. This is what made Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, call on the GCC ministerial council today to affirm its mission, that is, the constant readiness to make efforts to end the fighting between Iraq and Iran, considering the dangerous reflections of this war not only on the situation in the Gulf region but also in all Arab relations.

The evil winds of criminal terrorism in the Gulf region aimed at disturbing the security of the region and shaking the trust of the Gulf people in their governments is one of the most prominent issues before the council, which must adopt a united decision ensuring the blocking of all means and closure of all entrances against terrorism and keeping the region free from evils.

AL-RIYAD Urges Arabs To Honor Commitments to PLO

GF011005 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the heading "The Kingdom and the Principle of Commitment to Duty Toward the Palestinians", *AL-RIYAD* writes: The PLO calls for the Arab countries who signed the resolution to support the PLO financially to fulfill their commitments. In this regard, it seeks the help of Saudi Arabia, which respects and adheres to the resolution it has signed and has fulfilled its commitments. By so doing, the PLO pays tribute to Saudi Arabia, a party that everyone respects. Apart from all this, what the PLO demands is its right. It is also the duty of all who believe in the legitimacy of Palestinian action and adhere to it morally and in actual fact. It is the Arab nation alone that bears these responsibilities, irrespective of the reasons or justifications on which we might agree or differ.

Cautiousness of FRG Mideast Policy Viewed

LD022201 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Sep 85

[News and comment by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The West German foreign minister commenced his tour of a number of Arab countries with a feeling of the futility of reaching clear results because of his country's cautiousness towards dealing with the region's issues. The West German foreign minister's current tour is important because of his country's conviction of participating effectively in searching for a formula for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Dealing with that issue constitutes the common factor in establishing realistic and developing relations between the Arab world and the friendly countries.

It is well known that West Germany deals with extreme caution with regard to the Arab issue. This is not because a lack of conviction; it appears to be because it is keen upon the unanimity of the EEC opinion, which was, and remains, dealing with the problem with something approaching the nonadoption of a firm position because of the the problem's connection, according to the Europeans, to external sides which try to exert pressure to halt an effective European position. This has led to the Europeans' cautious dealing.

It seems that the German minister wished to express the continuity of his country's position towards the problem when he said, at the beginning of his tour, that he is not carrying any initiative, whether to solve the Middle East problem or to end the Iraq-Iranian war. Therefore, it appears that his visit will concentrate on developing the economic relations between his country and the countries which he will visit, especially in the shadow of the rigidity, which has been displayed until now by the EEC countries, towards the industries of the Gulf Arab countries, and their attempt to impose restrictions on their export to the EEC. This issue constitutes an obstacle that threatens the future economic relations between the two sides if a solution is not reached guaranteeing the two sides' interests and stressing the European side's conviction that its increasing interests with the Gulf Arab countries demands that it takes these countries interests into consideration.

From this point of view, observers do not expect firm conclusions from the German minister's visit except something compatible with his country's conviction regarding the fairness of the Arab demands, whether in the political or economic field.

UAE

Commerce Minister Departs for Tunis Meeting

GF011710 Manama WAKH in English 1550 1 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Sep 1 (WAKH) — Sayf al-Jarwan, UAE minister of economy and commerce, left here today for Tunis to attend the 39th session of the Arab Economic and Social Unity Council meetings. Al-Jarwan told the UAE *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper the council to be headed by Bahrain, will study and approve recommendations made by central bank's governors and heads of monetary institutes in the Arab countries. Al-Jarwan added the council will discuss the establishment of an Arab institute to develop seabed resources and a Saudi proposal to support the joint Sudanese-Saudi institute for investing in Red Sea wealth. The council due to start meeting on Tuesday will also discuss obstacles facing Tunisian and Moroccan exports.

Papers Criticize U.S. 'Biased' Mideast Policy

GF310811 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0610 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 31 Aug (WAM) — Three local newspapers today criticize U.S. policy, which is biased in favor of the Israeli enemy, and call on the Arabs to be vigilant and to unite their will as opposed to the joint danger of achieving only a minimum of solidarity.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* comments on the U.S.-Israeli agreement to set up a free trade zone, which goes into effect tomorrow. The paper states that since the agreement was signed, the Arabs have called on each other to be vigilant and "meetings were held and resolutions adopted, all of which focused on the need to adopt special measures to forestall the dangers of this new U.S.-Israeli agreement."

The paper calls on Arabs to take the matter seriously and to move to implement the measures they have agreed upon and "likewise all popular and official Arab organs must act to tighten the Arab boycott on all Israeli products, particularly those which will flow upon us from the free trade zone between Israel and the United States with whom we still negotiate and who we still consider a mediator or a partner in peacemaking, without knowing what kind of peace that is."

The Dubayy-based *AL-BAYAN* calls for an end to Arab differences and the achievement of a minimum of solidarity to confront the savage onslaught to which Arabs are currently subjected. The paper warns that each day this onslaught grows more vicious and dangerous. It is aimed "at our present and future as a whole using the Israeli enemy as a spearhead in the latest crusade designed to obliterate the Arab and Islamic entity from the map of the world and to bury Arab culture forever under the ashes of history."

Al-Shariqah's *AL-KHALIJ* comments on U.S. policy in the Middle East through the demands carried by U.S. envoy Richard Murphy during his latest tour. The paper states that the demands prove that U.S. policy is the same as Israeli policy, and "that Washington is an authentic party in the Arab nation's struggle against Zionism, and that it cannot be an arbitrator, mediator, or a partner in the quest for peace."

The paper remarks that the proposals carried by Murphy are the practical interpretation of the Zionist principle of substitute homeland "which states that the Palestinians' homeland is Jordan, on the territory where they can live or can be offered a state or half state. The occupied Arab Palestinian land in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, however, is 'part of Israel' which must be purged of the Palestinians by expelling them to Jordan. Those who remain will be residing in 'the land of Israel' and will be citizens of the country existing in Jordan, whether it is called Jordan, the United Kingdom, or Palestine."

The paper asserts that what Washington is doing is obvious collusion designed to abolish Arab rights in Palestine with Jordanian and Palestinian hands and to sow new tension in the Arab homeland, in Jordanian territory, while the Jordanians and Palestinians will be its fuel.

The paper notes that such policy is not foreign to Israel and the United States "since one of the basic foundations of their united strategy is to keep the areas surrounding occupied Palestine inflamed in order to sap Arab efforts and capabilities and to turn the Arab-Zionist conflict into an Arab-Arab conflict, so that the Arab nation will continue to be distracted in its interests, inconstant in its forces, and unable to firmly face the Zionist-U.S. challenge that threatens its existence and survival."

The paper calls on Arabs to respond to this policy and to not wait for a new tour by a new U.S. envoy.

PDRY

Iranian Foreign Minister Stops on Way to Angola

GF031612 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today made a stopover visit to Aden on his way to Luanda, Angola. He was received at the airport by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister. They discussed bilateral relations and the issues that will be discussed at the nonaligned countries' conference in Luanda. Velayati then left Aden and was bade farewell by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali and the Iranian ambassador in Aden.

Festivities Mark Armed Forces Anniversary

Chairman Addresses Ceremony

GF012020 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Speech delivered by PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at ceremony awarding "wounded of war" medals to officers and men of the Armed Forces on Armed Forces Day at the headquarters of the Supreme People's Council Presidium on 1 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Armed Forces, which is dear to the hearts of the strugglers and patriots of our people's children, and on the occasion of the awarding of medals to the wounded of war, allow me to express heartfelt greetings to all the officers, NCO's, and brave soldiers who are defending the homeland's sovereignty with honor and courage. We are on the threshold of the third general congress of our party, the establishment of which represented a basic and decisive step to chose the revolutionary experience for our people and to deepen the socialist direction of our country, and a way in which to ensure the principles of our party, the principles of democracy, and collective leadership. The violation of these principles in the past resulted in increased hostility against the PDRY, the creation of a number of internal and external problems, and an attempt to exploit the situation to create further tension directed against the PDRY in order to shake its peace and stability.

Our party, which has and continues to represent the extension of the struggle and is the glory of the Yemeni revolutionary movement in its decisive struggle for the victory of our people's principles in liberation, progress, and unity, will never allow attempts to drag our country into policies that oppose the national and internationalist interests to succeed, and will maintain through its struggle the position of the PDRY as a revolutionary beacon in this part of our Arab world. It will also confront any hostility directed against its peace and stability.

The construction of our Armed Forces was realized through the internationalist support and aid of the Soviet Union, the power of socialism and its impregnable fence. Ths aid and support embodiesthe close struggle relations which links our party, people, and government with those of the Soviet Union. These relations represent an important guarantee for the victory of our struggle and the path of construction and social progress. On this occasion, I want to express our gratitude and appreciation for the role played by the Soviet and Cuban experts in the construction of the Armed Forces and popular militia.

On this glorious occasion — the day of our Armed Forces — the leadership of the party and state, in order to show its gratitude for the heroic role played by our Armed Forces, has decided to honor a number of strugglers by awarding them "wounded of war" medals in appreciation of their role in the wars of honor fought to achieve the victory of our revolution and to defend its progressive acheivements. We wish them health, happiness, and success in their work and further victories.

Chairman, Minister at Parade

GF011512 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Cntral Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, attended a military parade and rally at the military college this morning on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of our Armed Forces. The rally was also attended by brother members of the YSP Political Bureau, a number of the members of the YSP Central Committee, ministers, and commanders of brigades and units.

Brother Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and defense minister, delivered a speech on behalf of the party and state. In his speech he warmly congratulated the Armed Forces on their 14th anniversary. He referred to the importance of this occasion which is dear to the hearts of the Yemeni people as it falls on the eve of the comprehensive preparations for the Third YSP Congress.

The brother defense minister spoke about the progress attained by the Armed Forces in line with the progress of the revolutionary action in the PDRY, especially since the eruption of the glorious 22 June corrective movement and the establishment of the YSP. Brother Salih Muslih Qasim expressed satisfaction with the multisided aid extended to the PDRY by the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union.

Defense Minister Remarks

GF311700 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Brother Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister, affirmed that the concern of the YSP and the government of the revolution continue to strengthen and develop the Armed Forces, arming them with modern weapons, providing them with new personnel from among the strugglers of our party and our toilers, and deepening their cohesion with the party leadership, which provides them with the basic development elements. In this way they will always remain the prominent power of the masses, which can be depended upon for the honest defense of the achievements of the glorious 14 October revolution and national sovereignty.

In a statement to *AL-THAWRI*, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of our Armed Forces, to be celebrated tomorrow, brother Salih Muslim Qasim expressed satisfaction with the success attained in military development of our Armed Forces. This success is attributed to the extreme concern of the party to strengthen and boost our defense capabilities, depending on the international and honest support of the socialist countries, foremost of which is the friendly Soviet Union.

Brother defense minister affirmed that our Armed Forces — of which the defense capabilities were developed and progressed under the march of the revolution — today are more powerful than ever at decisively confronting and deterring plots against our progressive system.

Brother Salih Muslih Qasim has called on party and political organizations in the armed organizations to strengthen their role and to increase their effectiveness in order to implement and convey our party's policy within the Armed Forces, to increase the unity of the fighters with the party leadership, and to mobolize them for carrying out the great duties which represent our armed forces in deterring every attempt against the will of our revolution and our people, their national sovereignty, and their revolutionary accomplishments.

Peace, Solidarity Delegation Leaves for Moscow

GF011632 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] In response to an invitation from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, Brother Dr 'Abdallah al-Khamri, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the PDRY Council of Peace and Solidarity, left Aden for Moscow today at the head of a delegation from the PDRY Council of Peace and Solidarity. The delegation will hold talks with the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace on bilateral cooperation. During the visit, an agreement will be signed on cooperation in the struggle toward joint goals aimed at mobilizing capabilities against war and for disarmament and the easing of tension escalated by imperialist circles led by the United States.

Mubarak Comments on Libyan Expulsion of Workers

NC031413 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — According to President Husni Mubarak, Egypt has reacted calmly to the expulsion of Egyptian workers from Libya. He added that those who made this mistake will pay a high price.

In a statement to foreign journalists and correspondents following his meeting with an Algerian youth delegation today, President Mubarak declared: I pray to God that Libya is not contemplating any countermeasures ['amal mudad] against Tunisia. He added: Were Libya to commit any act of aggression against Tunisia, that would be Al-Qadhdhafi's biggest mistake ever.

When asked how Egypt will cope with the return of Egyptian workers from Libya, President Mubarak replied: The return of Egyptians to their homeland is no problem for us. Al-Qadhdhafi will be the loser. We have no problem with Egyptians returning to Egypt.

Interior Minister Denies Troops on Libyan Border

NC031643 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — According to Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi, nearly 3,000 political refugees from various Arab countries live in Egypt. They enjoy all their rights and feel safe and sound. He added that the mass expulsion of Egyptian workers by Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was arbitrary and violated all international norms and charters.

The interior minister was speaking at today's joint meeting of the Manpower, National Security, and Arab Affairs Committees of the People's Assembly. The session was chaired by Muhammad Hamid Mahmud, chairman of the Arab Affairs committee, and was also attended by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training; and Albert Barsun Salaman, minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad.

In his statement, the interior minister explained that Col al-Qadhdhafi has expelled some 10,585 Egyptians since 8 July. He added that a total of 30,167 Egyptians have returned from Libya since January.

The interior minister denied that Egypt has massed troops on its border with Libya. He said that the Egyptian Government will not answer the terrorist operations which Col al-Qadhdhafi exports to Egypt and which are targeted against individuals and vital installations.

The interior minister stressed that Egypt condemns all of Col al-Qadhdhafi's actions while having nothing but love for the Libyan people. He said: We welcome reconciliation with any state. Egypt does not look for trouble with any Arab country. There is no ban on travel to Libya. Our people's right to travel and free movement is guaranteed.

Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi emphasized that Egypt welcomes the returning Egyptian workers. The Egyptian market can absorb them, and they do not represent an economic burden. He said that we have construction sites awaiting the return of these sons of Egypt, and noted that this matter has been fully coordinated with the Ministry of Manpower.

He pointed out that the Libyan colonel has only expelled laborers and craftsmen, and has retained the services of others, including university professors, doctors, and teachers.

He said that Al-Qadhdhafi has expelled all foreign workers from Libya except Palestinians, Moroccans, and Sudanese. He can use these groups as a "political card" in the Arab world.

In his address to the joint meeting of the Manpower, National Security, and Arab Affairs Committees of the People's Assembly, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, emphasized that Libya is currently experiencing an acute economic crisis as a result of a drop in its oil revenues from $20 to $7 billion. This crisis, Dr Ghali said, has prompted Libya to dispense with foreign manpower as many development projects have been suspended.

Dr Ghali said that the purpose of the expulsion of foreign workers from Libya is to distract the attention of the Libyan public from this severe crisis. He pointed out that the Egyptian Government has formed a quadripartite committee to discuss the problems of the returning Egyptians. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has instructed Egyptian consulates in Tunisia, Malta, and Athens to render all necessary assistance to Egyptians to facilitate their return.

The minister of state for foreign affairs said in his address that the Ministry of Manpower will send messages to certain international organizations, the UN secretary general, the OAU secretary general, the ICO secretary general, and the ILO secretary general, urging them to play an effective role in restoring the rights of the Egyptians and in obliging Libya to respect international agreements and charters.

Dr Ghali continued by saying that every state has the right to dispense with foreign workers. Libya, however, expelled the workers without warning or compensation. Libya has even confiscated their money and property and expelled them arbitrarily, thus violating all international norms and laws. He noted that the severance of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Libya should in no way affect the implementation either of internationally acknowledged agreements, or of the obligations laid down by these agreements.

Measures To Safeguard Deportees From Libya

PM301333 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 26 Aug 85 p 1

[Qamar Shah Dhu al-Fiqar report: "'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid Tells *AL-AKHBAR*: Egypt Will Take All Necessary Measures To Restore Rights of Egyptians Working in Libya"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has told *AL-AKHBAR* that Egypt will take all the necessary measures at home and abroad to regain the rights of the Egyptians who have been deported from Libya. He said before his departure for Geneva yesterday that he will give ILO Director General Blanchard all the available information on this subject. He added that he has already notified the UN secretary general of all the repressive measures taken by Libya against the Egyptian employees in violation of international agreements and traditions.

He said that all these steps have been taken in accordance with President Mubarak's instruction. He also stated that a committee of senior officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Manpower has been formed to determine the measures to be taken at home and abroad in the face of Libya's arbitrary action in order to safeguard the rights of the Egyptians working in Libya.

The minister said that he is confident that they will be compensated for all their losses and that legal and international studies [as published] will be announced later.

Talks With Palestinians Begin in Cairo 31 Aug

NC010552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA) — The Egyptian-Palestinian talks began at the Foreign Ministry today. Dr Usamah al-Baz, first Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, led the Egyptian delegation. The PLO side was headed by Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid and Hani al-Hasan, members of the Fatah Central Committee.

In its 1 September issue, *AL-AHRAM* says that the talks will deal with the latest Mideast developments in light of U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's visits to Amman, Tel Aviv, and Cairo. The talks will also touch on future plans, Egyptian-Palestinian coordination, and bilateral relations between Egypt and the PLO.

In a statement to *AL-AHRAM*, Fatah Central Committee member Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid said the Palestinian delegation's task in Egypt is to focus on contacting ranking officials and to learn the leadership's position on the current situation in the Arab arena. This visit, 'Abd al-Hamid stated, will enable the parties to reach mutual understanding in order to serve both Arab and national common interests. 'Abd al-Hamid added: We have come to inform our brothers in Egypt of the PLO leadership's viewpoint on confronting the Arab-Israeli dispute as well as on safeguarding the Palestinian people's rights wherever Palestinians exist. Palestinian rights must be protected particularly in the occupied territory and Lebanon, while not endangering Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and independence. In conclusion, 'Abd al-Hamid affirmed: We hope very much that the talks with our Egyptian brothers will yield a clear-cut plan on the means to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian people's problem and to secure their national rights.

In addition to 'Abd al-Hamid and Al-Hasan, the talks were also attended by Zuhdi al-Qadrah, the PLO representative in Egypt, and PNC member Sa'id Kamal.

Talks With Interior Minister

NC011618 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 Sep (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi today met with Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid and Hani al-Hasan, members of the PLO Central Committee and part of the Palestinian delegation currently visiting Cairo. Zuhdi al-Qadrah, the PLO representative in Cairo, and Sa'id Kamal, PNC member, also attended the meeting.

A spokesman for the PLO office in Cairo said that today's discussions dealt with the possibilities for joint action within the framework of Palestinian-Egyptian coordination to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation in general and the Palestinian people in particular.

Talks With Prime Minister

NC021902 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1828 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held talks this evening with the members of the Palestinian delegation currently visiting Cairo. The delegation includes Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee and political adviser to the PLO chairman; Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, member of the Fatah Central Committee; and PNC member Sa'id Kamal. The session was also attended by Zuhdi al-Qadrah, the PLO representative in Cairo.

After the meeting Hani al-Hasan said that the delegation's visit was the result of a Fatah Central Committee decision. He noted that the political situation in the Middle East and relations between Egypt and the PLO were among the subjects discussed with 'Ali.

Al-Hasan added: We agreed on the need for political coordination in order to prepare for the upcoming summit meeting between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev in November.

He declared that the Palestinians want peace and are working for it. However, they are not begging for a solution to the Middle East and Palestinian issues.

Al-Hasan Comments on Ties

NC040638 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — Hani al-Hasan, member of the Palestinian delegation currently holding talks in Cairo, has stressed that the PLO believes in the need for Egypt's resumption of its vital role on the Arab arena. He said that the PLO rejects any pretext to obstruct efforts to help Egypt regain its position within Arab ranks.

In an exclusive statement in the Wednesday issue of *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, Al-Hasan says that the PLO and Fatah leaders believe in the need for exchanges at this critical stage with Egyptian Government leaders and the Egyptian Solidarity Committee, which includes representatives of all political forces.

These exchanges are needed to expound on Palestinian views on future political moves concerning the Palestinian issue.

Al-Hasan further says that the Palestinian delegation's visit to Cairo has demonstrated that there are several areas of agreement between Egypt and the PLO and that Cairo adheres to President Husni Mubarak's declaration of support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as a basis for solving the Palestinian issue. He says that the PLO realized from the start that it would face a long political process. The PLO did not harbor any illusions about achieving quick results after signing the Amman agreement, he says. It was clear at the recent Arab summit conference that the majority of the Arab countries support the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Our task in the PLO at present is to concentrate on gaining more support for our political moves based on this agreement. He notes that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has succeeded in rendering the U.S. Administration powerless to accuse the Arabs of being unwilling to find a solution to the Palestinian issue and achieve a comprehensive peace in the region. Proof of this is the failure of Murphy's recent mission and his submission to Israel's blackmail.

AL-AKHBAR on Visit

NC030807 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — In today's editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* comments on the PLO delegation's visit to Cairo. The visit, the paper says, reflects the solidity of Egyptian-PLO relations. Egypt and the PLO have always coordinated their positions. The need for such coordination is now greater than ever in view of current Mideast developments and recent reports that the U.S. Administration may present a new peace plan for the region, following Richard Murphy's tour.

AL-AKHBAR cites Israeli radio on the new U.S. ideas. The radio says that the United States will ask King Husayn of Jordan to relinquish his demand for an international peace conference in return for U.S. consent to allow the Palestinians to take part in the Middle East talks. If this is true, *AL-AKHBAR* writes, then Israel will have actually succeeded in pressuring the United States and in changing the anticipated course of the peace process.

Such a development should motivate Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO to take a common stand and to remind the U.S. Administration of its previously-stated position. The United States has already agreed to hold preparatory talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Such talks would occur prior to negotiations with Israel under international supervision and with the participation of the five permanent UN Security Council members. This was why Jordan submitted a list naming the proposed Palestinian members of the joint delegation.

The paper concludes by voicing hope that the U.S. Administration will define its formal position on this issue. In that case, the situation would probably look different.

FRG Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo 2 Sep

NC021145 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Cairo from Kuwait this afternoon on a 1-day visit. He was welcomed at the airport by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Genscher Arrival Statement

NC021418 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — After arriving in Cairo today, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said he was pleased to be back in Egypt. He was referring to an earlier visit, made in February along with FRG President von Weizsacker.

According to Genscher, these trips relect the cordiality of our close bilateral ties. He described FRG-Egyptian relations in all political, economic, and cultural fields as excellent. Genscher then praised the relations between the German and Egyptian peoples and the close rapport between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and the leaders of the FRG.

Genscher noted that the purpose of his current visit to Egypt is to continue the official talks that took place during the FRG president's trip to Cairo in February. He also expressed his desire to learn how Egypt's leaders view recent events in the region. He declared: We attach a great deal of importance to the Egyptian Government's evaluation of these events. We consider this as complementary to other assessments and views of existing regional problems.

Genscher added: When we take political action that affects the Middle East, the traditional friendship between the Arabs and the German people is not the only thing we take into consideration. We are also part of the European Community and are a country quite near to the region. The Mediterranean does not separate us; rather, it is a bridge between us.

Genscher stressed that every region is affected by events elsewhere. The Middle East peace process would be jeopardized if peace in Europe were threatened, and vice versa. He pointed out that this situation places a heavy responsibility for the cause of peace on our shoulders.

Ghali Confers With Genscher

NC021445 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, hosted a working lunch this afternoon in honor of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his accompanying delegation. All aspects of recent developments in the Middle East were examined. Special emphasis was placed on the Palestinians, the situation in Lebanon, and Europe's role in strengthening peace efforts in the region in light of the EEC's resolutions on this subject. Both sides also exchanged views on African and international issues of common concern. An in-depth review of FRG-Egyptian relations was conducted as well.

'Ali Sees Genscher; Economic Protocol

NC021649 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in his office this afternoon. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, was also present. After the meeting, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said:

[Begin recording] Our talks dealt with East-West relations and the international situation as a whole. Emphasis was placed on the Middle East problem and on the possibilities of progress in the search for peace in light of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Bilateral relations and ways of promoting them were discussed as well. The FRG minister praised the increase in Egyptian exports to his country in the first half of this year. This indicates an improvement in the balance of trade and payments between our two countries. The FRG and the EEC have reached agreement with the Gulf countries on improving and strengthening political and economic relations between the FRG and the EEC on one hand, and the Gulf countries on the other. [End recording]

An economic cooperation agreement between Egypt and the FRG was signed at the Prime Ministry. Planning Minister Dr Kamal al-Janzuri signed the agreement for Egypt and Genscher signed for the FRG. Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Butrus Ghali also attended the ceremony. The total value of the agreement is 235 million deutsche marks. This figure represents the financial resources that the FRG will offer to Egypt in 1985. Some 226 million marks covered by the agreement will be repaid over 50 years on easy terms; the balance will take the form of a grant.

Mubarak Receives Genscher

NC021658 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1632 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at Al-'Urubah Palace this evening. The meeting was also attended by Dr Butrus Ghali, Minister of state for foreign affairs; Kurt Mueller, the FRG ambassador in Cairo; (Reinhard Thelgnuet), director of the Foreign Ministry's department for Middle Eastern Affairs; and the deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department.

Genscher Comments on Talks

NC022138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — According to FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his talks with President Husni Mubarak and other Egyptian officials came at a time when significant international events are taking place. In light of this, he said, we attach great importance to Egypt's assessment of these developments.

In a statement to newsmen following his 1-hour meeting with President Husni Mubarak this evening, Genscher said the FRG maintains good relations with Egypt. He also pointed to the special relations between officials of both countries.

He noted that the Middle East problem and the Iraq-Iran war were among the subjects discussed. Bilateral relations, as well as cultural, economic, and political cooperation, were also examined.

Genscher said: During the talks, we examined what must be done to prevent the Iraq-Iran war from spreading to other countries. We also touched on the steps necessary to end this war.

Genscher pointed out that his country has condemned this war from the beginning. Its sharpest criticism concerns the suffering that has befallen both countries.

Genscher noted that the FRG's position on the Middle East conflict is well known. He added that the FRG supports the right of all people to self-determination. He said his country believes that we should pool all our resources to achieve the objective we seek, namely, negotiations.

Genscher declared that all responsible parties must cooperate in reaching this goal. He added: We hope for a greater degree of Arab unity, as differences among the Arabs will discourage the discovery of what we need to solve the Middle East problem.

Genscher asserted that developments in the Middle East have a great deal of influence on the international situation. Therefore, we are deeply interested in efforts to achieve a peaceful solution.

Genscher expressed his belief that steps to find a solution to the Middle East problem must be taken before the meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev. This, he said, will be a strong and effective contribution to stability.

Genscher pointed out that today's talks proved President Husni Mubarak's willingness to assume his responsibility in making the Middle East a stable region. He said: We must take advantage of every opportunity to achieve this goal by peaceful means.

Genscher expressed his satisfaction with the development of relations between Egypt and the FRG. He said there are clear economic indicators which reflect an improvement in these ties to the benefit of both countries. The German minister noted that Egypt and the FRG will continue their talks on various subjects in the near future.

When asked about the steps he thinks are necessary to solve the Middle East problem, Genscher said: The European Community has issued several statements expressing its support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, which should be obtained through negotiation. We support the use of all available resources to conduct such negotiations, he said, but we do not want anyone to dictate the ways and means that should be employed. He explained that the more acceptable these ways and means are at the international level, the easier their application becomes.

Genscher was also asked whether the question of German financing for the Al-Dab'ah nuclear power station was discussed. He said that the project's financing was not examined, and that he only inquired about the progress that has been made.

Genscher Ends Visit, Departs

NC021914 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt) Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Cairo for home this evening following a short visit which lasted several hours . During his stay, he met with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Sudanese Defense Minister To Visit in October

NC021940 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1853 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (MENA) — Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah announced today that he will visit Cairo at the head of a high-ranking delegation from the Sudanese Armed Forces. The trip will take place in the first week of October, and those involved will attend Egypt's celebrations on the anniversary of the glorious October victories.

The Sudanese minister said that his visit will come at the invitation of Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production. The two ministers will discuss issues of interest to the Armed Forces of both countries.

Maj Gen 'Abdallah made this statement after his meeting today with the Egyptian military attache in Khartoum. The attache delivered a message from Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah which contained an invitation to the Sudanese minister to visit Egypt in the first week of October.

Ghali Meets With Ambassador to Nigeria

NC311623 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with Salah 'Abdin, Egypt's ambassador to Nigeria. Dr Ghali requested that the ambassador, who will leave for Nigeria tomorrow, get in touch with the new Nigerian Government and express Egypt's desire to consolidate bilateral relations in all fields.

Ghali Meets Nigerian Ambassador

NC011401 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Umar Bashir Wali, the Nigerian ambassador in Cairo. He gave the envoy a message from President Husni Mubarak to the new Nigerian head of state, Ibrahim Babangida, on the occasion of Babangida's assumption of power. Ghali also affirmed to the Nigerian ambassador that Egypt will continue to support cooperation with Nigeria.

Minister on Denies PLO Part in Israeli's Death

GF031750 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 3 Sep (WAKH) — Egypt has denied any involvement of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the assassination of the administrative attache of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo on August 20.

Egyptian Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi said in a statement to the UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* published today that he did not discuss the assassination issue with a delegation from the Palestinian national liberation movement (Fatah) currently visiting Egypt.

Meanwhile, Rushdi denied reports that the Egyptian security organs aborted last Thursday an attempt to blow up his house by a booby trapped car.

He also denied that two Libyan envoys were currently visiting Alexandria with a message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Press reports earlier said that Ahmad Ghadaf al-Dam and a former Libyan ambassador who arrived in Alexandria to deliver a message from the Libyan leader to Mubarak met with Director of the Egyptian Presidents Office for Political Affairs Dr. al-Baz.

Commentary Criticizes Al-Qadhdhafi Role

NC011444 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "Al-Qadhdhafi Has Turned the 1 September Revolution Into a Plot Against the Arabs"]

[Text] When the 1 September Revolution was launched 16 years ago, it gave additional weight to the overall Arab revolution. It was also an indication of the vitality of the Arab people's will to emerge from the impasse of the 1967 defeat. As we now ponder what Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has done with the Libyan revolution, however, we are horrified at the magnitude of the sins he has committed against the Libyan people and the greater Arab homeland.

In the past 16 years, Col al-Qadhdhafi has managed to turn Libya into a large prison guarded by henchmen of the People's Committees. The situation is such that no one can oppose the colonel or his henchmen. This became particularly true after the colonel declared in one of his Hitler-like speeches in Benghazi in 1979 that anyone who challenges the revolution will be destroyed by the People's Committees. These People's Committees will destroy the place where any such person would take refuge, even if it were to be a mosque. And if such a rebel, who is opposed to the revolution, lives abroad, then the People's Committees will execute him wherever he is. Anyone who writes a leaflet or an article against the revolution or who attacks it in public or in secret, will be chased and hunted down anywhere on earth by the People's Committees.

Murder has become the means by which the colonel seeks to protect himself from the heroic Libyan people's revolution. In a speech to the Benghazi University teaching staff and students, therefore, Al-Qadhdhafi did not hesitate to say that he can execute any number of people on the assumption that they are enemies of the revolution. Since Al-Qadhdhafi has absolute power in Libya, the country's wealth has been wasted in ways that did not benefit the Libyan people; namely, buying agent mercenaries and terrorists, hatching plots against countries near and far, and stockpiling weapons in quantitites that go far beyond Libya's ability to absorb them.

Regarding the Arab homeland, Al-Qadhdhafi, who claims to be its greatest leader, has declared that a terrorist policy is the only one capable of overthrowing the Arab leaders who no longer fit this age. At a time when the colonel seeks Arab unity, even by force, he is acting to deepen divisions within every Arab country. He supports all sects in their war to dismember Lebanon. He supports the rebels in Sudan. He stands by Iran against Iraq. He backs the Shi'ites against the Sunnites and Syria against all the Arabs. He hastens to send arms to any rebel and expels Arab workers from Libya. However, he has never supported real Arab unity nor backed Arab rights; he has never helped a friend or raised a finger against an enemy. Despite this, he declares in a loud voice that he will establish Arab unity by force and remove border markers with bulldozers.

It is strange that the big powers view him as one of their worst enemies and continue to play this tune. The goal of these well-studied campaigns is to exploit Al-Qadhdhafi to the maximun as a destructive force in the Arab world. Yet whenever he hears these hostile campaigns, Al-Qadhdhafi thinks that he is the greatest Arab leader, the liberator of Palestine, and the advocate of the Islam banner. This prompts him to further persist in his excesses. Al-Qadhdhafi has in this way occupied an outstanding and indispensable place in the plots engineered by Arab enemies against the Arabs from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean.

Commentary on Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

NC030501 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic
2045 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has always tried to come off as an acrobat skilled in the art of walking on a tightrope and as an actor with a thousand faces. However, it is immediately clear to everyone that the man who stands before them is nothing more than a disappointed clown who is not skilled in a single art.

Yesterday, on the anniversary of 1 September, the colonel stood up wearing his masks as usual. He talked for a long time about his great accomplishments in the last 16 years. The colonel said: In the past 2 days we reviewed our military power at the Umm 'Atiqah Air Base. Thousands of officer cadets and various types of weapons were on parade. This was a display of power created by the 1 September Revolution.

What the colonel did not say in his speech yesterday and what he has tried to hide from the Libyan people is the fact that the Libyan Army witnessed a serious mutiny in the past 2 days. This action was centered in the air and ground forces. According to reports, the units that Col al-Qadhdhafi prepared for the invasion of Tunisia turned against him and tried to overthrow him. However, his special forces intervened and foiled the attempt. Thirteen senior Air Force officers and 30 senior ground forces officers have been arrested. The reports add that the leader of the rebellion against the colonel in the Air Force was the commander of the Al-Wadi' Air Base near the Tunisian border. His name is Colonel Muhammad al-Barghash. The rebellion in the ground forces was led by Colonel Khalifah Qidr.

These free and honorable officers refused to act as the colonel's fist by striking at Tunisia, a neighboring Arab state, and at its fraternal Arab people. This is the fact which Col al-Qadhdhafi did not dare announce to the Libyan people on the anniversary of 1 September. Nevertheless, and despite all attempts to cover up the facts, news agencies have published all the details and provided in-depth reports on the situation in the Libyan Army, which is chafing under the domination of foreign advisers and mercenaries and is boiling mad at their interference, on the colonel's orders, in all its affairs. Thus, the actor and acrobat has failed to deceive the Libyan people with sweet words and false heroics. The mutiny among members of the Libyan Army on the eve of 1 September was the strongest response to Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorism and the most eloquent of warnings. We wish that the colonel understood all this. However, we realize that he does not. Otherwise, he would not have gotten up on 1 September and practiced his well-known method of deception and distortion.

In the course of his speech on this occasion, he said that the great accomplishments which we reviewed on the morning and in the evening of 1 September in Libyan cities showed the economic strength of the 1 September Revolution. We ask: What economic strength? Does the colonel think that such claims can fool anyone? Reports from Libya confirm that, thanks to the colonel, the Libyan economy is facing a crisis. Dozens of projects were suspended when the colonel's regime failed to pay its debts. Hasn't the colonel read or heard the reports that Libya has had to borrow from international banks and that its foreign currency and gold reserves are running low? Even if the colonel hasn't read or heard this, the Libyan people are aware of it. They experience the hardship and crisis each day, and they are the ones who suffer from inflation and high prices. What economic strength is the colonel talking about?

What is amazing is that this kind of talk comes at a time when tens of thousands of Arab workers are being expelled from Libya on the colonel's orders. This simply means that the projects will be completely paralyzed, and will be an additional burden on Libya's collapsing economy.

But what can we say when the colonel refuses to understand or learn? If he understood, he would not have gotten up yesterday on 1 September to pose as the self-styled advocate of Arab unity. We are not against Arab unity or the call for it. What we oppose are attempts to exploit the hopes and sufferings of the Arab people for personal gain or to make up tales of heroism. Had anyone other than the colonel stood up yesterday and talked about Arab unity, we would have supported him. This stems from the fact that unity is something which all Arabs hope for and demand. But for the colonel to talk about unity, given his record of plotting and terrorism against all the Arab states, is something that we cannot accept or endorse.

Let's talk about his comments on the Arab union between Morocco and Libya and his claim to have provided a new opportunity for Arab unity and for the merger of opposing and even contradictory regimes in the Arab world. The colonel thinks that borders between Arab states are artificial. We will not discuss the motives or interests that prompted Libya and Morocco to sign the Wajda agreement. The colonel who supported the Polisario and gave it money and equipment is the same man who has now turned his back on it and aligned himself with Morocco. He has done so to spite Algeria, which criticized this agreement, attacked it, and exposed its aims and objectives. We will not go into all this. It has been explained and analyzed by the Arab and international press. But we will discuss the colonel's remark that this union makes it possible to merge opposing or contradictory regimes into a single homeland where artificial borders will disappear. We ask the colonel one question: Is the expulsion of tens of thousands of Tunisian and Algerian workers part of the plan to achieve this unity? Is the massing of Libyan forces along the Tunisian border part of this plan? These and other actions which are familiar to everyone prove that the colonel is just an imposter or an actor, and in both cases a failure.

Finally, we say: Unity, Your Excellency the Colonel, if you do not know, is a pan-Arab demand which this Arab nation has been working for for a long time. Unity, Your Excellency the Colonel, if you do not know, is not a slogan to be raised. It requires work, responsibility, and commitment.

AL-AKHBAR on Al-Qadhdhafi

NC040841 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 4 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing under the headline, Here Is a Wrong Colonel at the Right Time, *AL-AKHBAR* says that the glamorous colonel of Libya has captured the spotlight of late with his mindless impetuousness, which made him mass troops along the Tunisian border and send Libyan planes across this border. His actions have created unprecedented tension between the two countries.

What is puzzling, *AL-AKHBAR* writes, is how Al-Qadhdhafi's actions conflict with his current statements — which, at any rate, defy reason — while remaining faithful to his legacy of inconsistency. The paper says that Al-Qadhdhafi deported Egyptian, Algerian, and Tunisian workers from Libya while toying with dreams of Arab unity and proposing an Arab federation to be run by a presidium to be chaired in turn by Arab leaders on a rotating basis.

Being the wrong colonel at the right time, the paper writes, Al-Qadhdhafi threatens unity at any price, including the use of terrorism to destabilize Arab countries. While amused by Al-Qadhdhafi's clownish and comical act, the whole world well knows that Egypt can discipline the colonel and make him answer for his mistakes and sins.

This was evident in Mubarak's answers to reporters yesterday after his meeting with an Algerian youth delegation. Echoing Egypt's civilized disdain for squabbles, Mubarak said: We have no problem in having Egyptians back, Al-Qadhdhafi will be the loser, he will have to pay a high price some day. Mubarak concluded by praying to God that the colonel would never contemplate countermeasures against Tunisia.

AL-AKHBAR on Peres Position on Jewish 'Ultraright'

NC020912 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 2 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's edition, *AL-AKHBAR* notes Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' denunciation of the KAKH extremist movement and its ultra right-wing leader Rabbi Meir Kahane. The paper asks whether denunciation is an adequate means of dealing with extremism.

AL-AKHBAR inquires in dismay: Where is the morality in forcibly expelling Palestinians from the occupied Arab territories? Peres' coalition government, the paper says, is deporting everyone it suspects of being involved in resistance activity.

AL-AKHBAR cites a statement Peres made to Voice of America 2 days ago. He said he will demand that movements advocating racism be banned. Peres' statements regarding KAKH, the paper charges, are only meant for local consumption. Those statements do not deter the Israeli Government from tightening its stringent measures against Palestinians.

Meir Kahane's ideas, *AL-AKHBAR* asserts, pose a threat to Israel and to Jewish ideals. KAKH calls for expelling Arabs, with indemnity or simply by force, before they become a majority in Israel. The statements in which Kahane has expressed a total commitment to racism and Zionism are puzzling, the paper affirms. Equally puzzling, it adds, is the fact that a recent poll revealed that KAKH would become the third largest party in Israel, with 13 Knesset seats, if elections were held now.

Commanders Cited on Armed Forces' 'New Methods'

JN040819 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0617 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Sep (INA) — Iraqi military commanders have asserted that the Iraqi forces will use new, developed methods to attack Iran's military and economic capabilities. In statements published here today, on the beginning of the 6th year of the war with Iran, the commanders said that Iraq has plans and weapons that have not yet been used against Iran.

Chief of the Army Staff 'Abd al-Jawwad Dhunnun said that Iraqi forces will continue to strike hard on Iran in order to destroy what remains of its military and economic resources. He emphasized that the Iraqi forces are ready to confront and crush any Iranian aggression anywhere and at any time and to inflict further massive losses on the Iranians.

He noted that Iraq has foiled what Iran calls the war of [word indistinct] and imposed on it a war of continuous operations aimed at ending the (?resources) of aggression. He explained that [words indistinct] prolong the war and invent new methods of fighting in order to inflict the gravest losses on the enemy.

Air Force Commander Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban warned those who attempt to help Iran repair Khark installations not to do so, affirming that the destructive raids on Khark will continue in order to ensure eliminating Khark as a feeder of the Iranian war machine. He said the Iraqi Air Force weapons have greatly developed and that the Iraqi Air Force is ready to destroy any maritime unit that enters Iranian ports, adding that the Iraqi Air Force is bigger and stronger than it was in 1980.

Special Forces Lieutenant General Nizar 'Abd al-Karim Faysal, commander of the I Army Corps, said that his forces are fully ready to destroy any Iranian aggression on Iraq's borders, adding that the Iraqi forces will inflict a fresh defeat on the Iranian forces if they venture to attack Iraqi territory.

On the Kurdish people's confrontation of the Iranian aggression, the I Army Corps commander said that tens of thousands of Kurdish citizens played an active role in crushing the Iranian attacks and inflicting various defeats on the Iranians.

The IV Army Corps Commander Staff Major General Thabit Sultan said that the Iraqi forces will surprise the Iranians with new fighting methods, adding that the ability of the Iraqi fighter is better than it was at the beginning of the war because he has acquired great combat experience in the field. He pointed out that the Iraqi defense trenches are firm and greatly reinforced, warning Iran that the Iraqi forces will carry out surprise attacks using technically advanced combat methods.

He asserted that as they enter their 6th year of war with Iran, the Iraqi forces look toward the future with confidence and great optimism, resolving to realize a final, decisive victory over the Iranian aggression.

Communique No 1,946 on 2-3 Sep War Activities

JN031619 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,946 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With faithful men who rush to battle in defense of rights and dignity, our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic activities against the forces of evil and aggression.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Formations from our forward units dealt concentrated artillery blows to enemy positions and weapons emplacements in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, inflicting losses in life and equipment on the enemy and destroying several observation posts. Cries for help were heard from enemy positions.

2. Our forward units pounded enemy mortar positions and weapons emplacements in the II Army Corps central sector. Dealing fierce and effective blows, our units destroyed three infantry positions and one medium-caliber machinegun position, and detonated two ammunition dumps.

3. While carrying out its duties in no-man's-land, one of our patrols captured weapons and military hardware the enemy had left behind in previous battles in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed.

4. One enemy boat was destroyed in the East Tigris III Army Corps sector.

5. Escaping the tyranny and oppression of the despotic clique in Iran, new groups of Iranian military and civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The criminal enemy forces shelled (Biyarah) and Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 September 1985

Defense Ministry Statement on War Anniversary

JN040647 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0625 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi Defense Ministry statement says that the 6th year of the war with Iran, which begins today, will be a year of major victories that will ensure forcing Iran to heed the call for peace. The statement adds that the Iraqi forces are determined to inflict the gravest losses on the Iranian enemy and to foil its scheme of diverting Iraq's attention from its national and pan-Arab tasks and hindering the wheels of its progress. The statement, which is issued on the anniversary of the war, notes that the Iraqi fighters will put a decisive end to the Iranian regime's aggression.

Hasan 'Ali Leaves for South Korea 31 Aug

JN310705 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Aug (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, left Baghdad for South Korea today to lead the Iraqi side to the second session of the joint Iraqi-Korean committee for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation. Discussions, which will begin there on 2 September, will center on strengthening trade and economic relations, as well as technical cooperation. Discussions will also focus on the role of Korean companies in implementing a number of development projects in Iraq and in training Iraqi economic department workers in Korean departments.

The Iraqi delegation to the meetings comprises representatives of the Foreign Trade Relations Committee, the Trade, Industry and Minerals, and Oil Ministeries, and the Iraqi Central Bank.

Youth Minister Shahir Departs for Romania

JN020800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0658 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA) — Youth Minister Nuri Faysal Shahir left for Bucharest at dawn today leading a delegation that will attend the national committees conference for the international youth year due to convene in Romania tomorrow. The youth minister told INA that the 3-day conference will discuss means to enhance and consolidate cooperation relations and exchange expertise in the fields of youth and sport among UN member-states. It will also discuss other issues concerning sports activities and benefit from experience in this field.

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Japan

JN301154 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1126 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Aug (IAN) — Iraq and Japan today signed letters exchanged between the two countries concerning economic cooperation for implementing a number of projects in Iraq. The letters are within the framework of the technical and economic cooperation agreement signed between the two in 1974. They were signed for Iraq by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and for Japan by Keizo Kimura, the Japanese ambassador in Baghdad.

The Iraqi trade minister praised the development of economic and trade relations between Iraq and Japan and said that this agreement will contribute toward bolstering these relations and open new avenues for fruitful cooperation in all fields. The Japanese ambassador expressed his pride in signing this agreement and said it will deepen and further develop Japan's cooperation with Iraq.

Syria Reportedly Closes Eritrean Revolution Offices

JN301323 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1226 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] London, 30 Aug (INA) — In Monday's issue *AL-DUSTUR* magazine says it has learned that the Syrian authorities have ordered all Eritrean revolution groups to close their offices in Damascus and gave those in charge of the offices 7 days to leave Syrian territory. The magazine indicated that the biggest of these offices handles the revolution's foreign public relations. Also closed was the Eritrean revolution information office.

King Husayn Conveys Support to Tunisia's Bourguiba

JN031916 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] His majesty the king today contacted President Habib Bourgiba of Tunisia by telephone. The king expressed Jordan's full support for Tunisia. He also reiterated his permanent appreciation of the president's struggle and wise leadership which made Tunisia a stable country and a strong supporter of the Arab nation. His majesty the king wished President Bourguiba in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian Government and people all health and the Tunisian people all progress and stability.

TIMES Warns of U.S. 'Dragging Feet' Over Talks

JN031134 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Danger in Delaying Tactics"]

[Text] Last week rumour was rife in Amman that Richard Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, was preparing to come back to the area to meet with the joint Jordanian- Palestinian delegation that has been proposed for him. Now, we are hearing a different story. Mr. Murphy is not coming, not that soon anyway: Plans for his arrival have been cancelled.

We confess not knowing the whole truth about Murphy's trip here. Probably somebody in the White House thinks Jordan and the PLO have to make the first move before the U.S. envoy could come back to Jordan. Or the problem is with the State Department. Or we are awaiting President Reagan's return from the West Coast to Washington.

And because we do not know why the Americans are dragging their feet on the question of opening the proposed dialogue with us, we tend to be a bit worried. Does the U.S. Administration know what it is doing? Does it really share the view with us that the peace process is beginning to lose its momentum? Are the Americans ready to move and shoulder their responsibilities — or do they continue to believe that others should do the running for them?

All these questions and many more need immediate answers. But above and beyond that, one has to realise what is truly crucial and urgent. The opportunity that exists for Middle East peace now must not be wasted or squandered. If it slips away, nothing will bring it back, neither soon nor ever.

There was a time when the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, thought there was nothing left in the Middle East to ponder — much less to talk about. Everything was set for motion, Mr. Shultz stated then, wondering why there was no action. Today, unfortunately, the picture is reversed and we are still waiting for Mr. Shultz to do just what he had always preached: to set his diplomatic wheels in motion.

The secretary is firmly and deeply committed to pursuing peace efforts in the region, we keep hearing from him and his people. The President is not only committed to the same goal: He also unequivocally stated that the issue is urgent. Why the delay in getting things done is something that is not understandable.

Soviet Official Kondakov Arrives, Makes Statement

JN031541 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Amman, 3 Sep (PETRA) — Mikhail Kondakov, Supreme Soviet Presidium member, chairman of the USSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Arab Countries, and president of the Academy of the Pedagogical Sciences [first two titles as received], arrived in Amman at noon today leading a delegation on a week-long visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA, Kondakov stressed the Soviet Union's stands on the Middle East issue, its stands alongside Arab rights, and its continuous efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region. He added that Jordanian-Soviet relations are continuously developing and that the Jordanian Friendship Society is playing a great and effective role in contributing to promoting and developing relations between the two countries on all levels. On the objective of his visit, Kondakov said that it comes within the framework of bolstering and developing bilateral relations as well as to sign a 2-year agreement on cooperation in the cultural and educational fields, visit exchange, and participation in each other's national events.

Syrian, Iranian Aims in Lebanon Discussed

JN020804 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Sep 85 p 24

["Every Day" column by Tariq Masarwah: "Lebanese Pointers Toward Non-Lebanese Relations"]

[Text] The attempt to assassinate Nabih Birri in Ba'labakk and the Amal-Hizballah clashes that followed it cannot be dismissed as a local or personal matter. To many observers of Lebanese events, these developments are raising questions about the Syrian-Iranian alliance, especially in Lebanon. The Amal Movement's leader is Syria's strongman who, along with Walid Junblatt, disturbed the equation of the sectarian forces in Lebanon. Hizballah and Islamic Amal are Iranian forces in the Lebanese Shi'ite community. Fighting between Amal and Hizballah in Ba'labakk, southern Beirut, and Tyre is very significant and must be taken into account. In Tripoli, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, Iran's strong ally, continues to clash with the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party and the Red Knights [al-fursan al-humr] despite the agreements that were signed in Damascus under the auspices of the Iranian president. This is also very significant. Lebanon observers know that Damascus is the main manipulator of Lebanon's politics and that Syria has its own plans for reorganizing the Lebanese entity. However, these observers realize that the Iranian wave, which has also affected the Sunni forces, is no longer in harmony with Syria's approach and that the principles that Iran's allies are upholding are not the same as Syria's principles, especially since Syria has reached a critical point from which it should embark on imposing the "final solution."

No great importance should be attached to the attempt on Birri's life or the Amal-Hizballah clashes. However, they cannot be ignored, given that the meeting among the Iranian, Libyan, and Syrian foreign ministers in Damascus last week had Lebanon at the top of its agenda.

Islamic Amal Claims Algerian Embassy Explosion

NC040550 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0522 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] An explosion took place at 0610 today in the Summerland Hotel area in Al-Janah. The target was the Algerian Embassy. There was only material damage. It has been reported that the explosion was caused by a 7-kg explosive device that was placed on the embassy's fence facing the Summerland Hotel.

In a call to the Voice of Lebanon, a person who did not give his name but who claimed to be affiliated with the Islamic Amal Movement, which opposes Birri's Amal — specifically, the forces of 'Ali Ayyub — declared that the Islamic Amal Movement was responsible for the incident. The caller said that the explosion was a first warning that Algerian interests in Lebanon and the Arab world will be attacked if Algeria continues to give Birri's Amal financial and military support.

4 Killed, 40 Wounded in Zahlah Market Explosion

NC041448 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1425 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] A huge blast produced by the explosion of a booby-trapped car rocked the area behind the Zahlah Government House at the entrance to the vegetable market at approximately 1530. Internal security and civil defense sources have reported that civil defense teams and ambulances are now taking the dead and wounded to hospitals.

Initial reports indicate that 4 people were killed and that 40 others were wounded. A fuel tank is now on fire, and a large number of shops and cars have been damaged. Rescue operations are continuing.

Israeli Planes Raid Positions in Al-Biqa'

NC041626 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1622 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Our correspondent has just confirmed that Israeli warplanes carried out two raids this evening on positions located between Shtawrah and Sa'd Nayil. Initial reports indicate that the Israeli planes conducted the first raid at 1820 and the second at 1830.

Further Details on Zahlah Blast, Israeli Raid

NC041645 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1630 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] We have just received the following report from our newsdesk:

A responsible source in the Civil Defense Department said a short while ago that as of 1920, 10 bodies of unidentified persons had been removed from the place where the booby-trapped car exploded in Zahlah. The source added that rescue operations are still in progress.

As for the two raids conducted by Israeli jets on the Al-Biqa' this evening, a source in the Internal Security Forces has revealed that the Israeli warplanes strafed a stretch of road between Qabb Ilyas and Barr Ilyas. An initial report from the Internal Security Forces indicates that the action produced only material damage.

Ba'th Party Claims Suicide Attack in South

NC031143 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] A hero of the national resistance, driving a car rigged with 300 kgs of TNT, struck a roadblock manned by agent Lahd militiamen and Israeli intelligence at 0600 today. Eyewitnesses reported hearing a loud explosion and said there were many casualties among the militia and intelligence personnel. The Israeli enemy's radio admitted the attack, but claimed there had been no casualties.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization later claimed responsibility for the attack, which was carried out by one of its fighters, 'Isam Ahmad Husayn Khudr.

Immediately after the operation, the enemy forces cordoned off the site and initiated a large search operation of nearby areas, shooting haphazardly in all directions. In retaliation, the occupation forces shelled more than 10 villages in Al-Nabatiyah. The shelling continued until the afternoon.

Meanwhile, people traveling from Al-Nabatiyah said that the Israeli forces and Lahd militiamen subjected the villages of Habbush, Jarju', and Al-Wadi al-Akhdar to artillery fire this morning. One citizen was wounded in Habbush as a result. Al-Manusrah and Haris were also shelled for 2 hours as of 0200 this morning, causing property damage.

Reportage on Fighting in Palestinian Camps

Clashes in Burj al-Barajinah

NC031932 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Fighting involving the use of various types of machineguns and rockets has been going on between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in the Burj al-Barajinah camp and in Harat Hurayk since 1930. Members of the Liaison Committee who have gone to the scene to end the fighting have been unable to do so. Soldiers from the 6th Brigade and Amal gunmen have closed the airport road, which is being hit by sniper fire from Palestinian positions in Burj al-Barajinah.

Amal Statement

NC032024 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The shooting that took place around the Burj al-Barajinah Camp this evening is now less intense. Officials and members of the Coordination Committee are trying to get the gunmen to withdraw and thus defuse the situation. According to sources on the Coordination Committee responsible for the camps, there has been a 90 percent improvement in the security situation. Members of the Liaison Committee, which arose from the Coordination Committee, have gone to the scene and are now patrolling the area to maintain the cease-fire, eliminate tension, and ensure stability.

An Amal source has emphasized that the movement's gunmen are committed to the cease-fire.

The Amal Movement military office issued the following statement tonight:

At 1900 today, the public was surprised to see a large number of gunmen around the Burj al-Barajinah camp in Al-'Amiriyah, in Harat Hurayk, on Ba'jur Street, on the Airport Road, and near the Al-Rasul al-A'zam Mosque. These gunmen brought the homes of defenseless civilians under indiscriminate fire. Several people were wounded as a result. This incident comes at a time when certain parties are hatching plots against the fighting south and when the gangs persecuting residents of the east are conspiring to wipe out what remains of this country's unity and national structure.

This shelling, which is intended to touch off peripheral battles, is characteristic of these hired suspect gangs. We urge all honest people to end the plots being concocted against the deprived on their own land and against those whose land has been taken away. We warn those reckless groups and individuals that our blood is not water and that we will not allow anyone to harm the dignity of the poor in this oppressed country.

5 Killed, 12 Wounded

NC040606 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The Burj al-Barajinah and Harat Hurayk areas in West Beirut were the scene of clashes between the Amal Movement and the Palestinians between 1900 and 2400 yesterday. Mortars, rockets, and automatic weapons were used in the fighting, in which 5 people were killed and 12 others wounded on both sides.

The security committee responsible for the camps was unable to stop the clashes and enter the Burj al-Barajinah camp in view of the heavy exchange of fire. Security sources noted that the Palestinians tried to advance during the night to regain positions they held earlier. A general alert has been declared for the 6th Brigade and the Junblatt forces in case that a military situation develops in the camp's area.

12 Amal Gunmen Killed

NC041258 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1245 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Fierce fighting is still raging between Amal and Palestinian gunmen around the Palestinian camps, particularly Burj al-Barajinah. Various types of machineguns, rockets, and 60- and 82-mm mortars are being used in the fighting. Latest reports indicate that Amal gunmen have erected roadblocks and are marking the houses of the Palestinians around the camps with paint. Amal gunmen have also kidnapped a large number of Palestinians. The reports add that the fighting has so far claimed the lives of 12 Amal gunmen.

Palestinians Advance

NC041424 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Excerpts] According to the latest security reports, Palestinian gunmen have been able to advance along the combat lines in the camps and have reached the area near the Arab University. They have taken up positions there on the roofs of buildings and are armed with light- and medium-caliber weapons. The Palestinians have also managed to infiltrate from the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps and have reached the entrance to Al-Da'uq Street. The Amal Movement is now massing large numbers of gunmen and vehicles around the camps. At least 12 Amal gunmen have been killed in several unsuccessful attempts to advance toward the camps.

Meanwhile, fighting involving the use of rockets, machine guns, and mortars is still raging.

PNSF 'Strike Force' Formed

JN030619 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], which is made up of the organizations and bodies that oppose the PLO leadership, is taking new steps to control the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The front's military official in Lebanon Abu Mujahid said yesterday that the front will have a Palestinian strike force [quwwah daribah] to supervise the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, in eastern Sidon. He said the force will comprise 130 fighters from the various factions of the front and will ensure security in the camp and bring arms there under control. It will also put up roadblocks in order to stop the anarchy in the camp, as he put it. The official said that the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has not yet decided to participate in this force. Abu Mujahid ruled out Fatah's participation in the force and said that Fatah officials are being contacted to facilitate the tasks of this strike force.

Fatah's representative in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp's popular committee asserted that shunning Fatah and the Palestinian Islamic grouping from the force cannot be condoned because the organizations that have been ignored represent 80 percent of the camp's inhabitants.

Junblatt Men Reportedly Kidnap Christians

NC030615 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] According to informed security sources, armed pro-Junblatt groups raided dozens of houses in several Christian villages in upper Al-Matn this morning. They kidnapped at least 50 Christians and are holding them in a yet undetermined place.

Our correspondent reported a short while ago that several citizens who were traveling from Al-Biqa' to Beirut via upper Al-Matn have also been kidnapped. There is no information yet as to how many citizens are involved. Junblatt men are setting up armed roadblocks and kidnapping Christians on the Duhur Shuwayr Road and other roads that constitute the major links between Al-Biqa' and Beirut.

Security Source Denies Report

NC031305 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] A reliable security source today denied a report that 50 Christians are being held in the upper Al-Matn area. The source said this report was completely groundless. Security sources have also dismissed reports that clashes have taken place in West Beirut. The sources added that only two isolated incidents took place today but were quickly contained.

45 Kidnapped Persons Released; 2 Still Missing

NC040735 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Forty-five citizens who had recently been kidnapped in the areas of Hammana, Ra's al-Matn, Falugha, and Hazzirta, and on the road between Beirut and Al-Biqa' were released at dawn today. Faris Yunis and Sami Mas'ad, who were kidnapped in the Falugha-Hammana area last evening, are still missing. The kidnapped were released following intensive efforts by Dr Jean Ghanim, the representative of the Lebanese Forces in the Central Security Committee, until late last night.

NLP Committee Discusses 'Uprising' in Party

NC021818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The National Liberal Party [NLP] Higher Central Committee held a news conference at its headquarters in Sodeco today. The session was attended by attorneys Charles Ghustin and Elie Aswad and by several other party officials. Those taking part discussed the uprising that has occurred within the party. During the conference, Charles Ghustin read a statement challenging the elections held last Saturday to choose a successor to former President Camille Sham'un. According to Ghustin, the elections violated legal norms, political principles, and our ideological values.

The statement refuted the legitimacy of those elections and said they undermined our principles. Ghustin threatened to take all measures necessary to rectify the current state of affairs. Ghustin added that the NLP does not belong to any individual or group; this is particularly true of those who are responsible for its tragedies and possible collapse.

As for the practical steps that the NLP Higher Committee intends to take, Ghustin said: The door for dialogue remains open, as we still believe that former President Sham'un is the arbitrator.

Elie Aswad then read a 3-point proposal. It called for a return to the state of affairs that prevailed before 24 August; approval of the amendments to the basic law, which was enacted by the Higher Central Committee; and an appeal to the General Assembly to adopt the amendments as recommended by the committee. Aswad threatend to go to the rank and file if mediation with Camille Sham'un fails.

Lebanese Front Discusses Phalangist-Syrian Talks

NC031212 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The Lebanese Front held its weekly meeting in the Hotel (Prantania) in Brummana today. Members of the Phalangist delegation who recently returned from Damascus attended the meeting, as did Dany Sham'un. Following the meeting, former President Camille Sham'un said the discussion focused on the outcome of the Phalangist delegation's visit to Damascus and on potential developments in Lebanon. Nothing final has yet been decided but more consultations are planned, he said.

Phalangist leader Elie Karamah said that the front took note of Syria's desire to see that order and security are restored in Lebanon. Damascus, he affirmed, would like to see consultations continue between the Phalangist delegation and Syrian officials concerning the Lebanese system and political reforms. Syria favors further dialogue among the Lebanese parties in the hope that closer viewpoints may emerge. The front, he added, stressed the need for unity among Christians. It also reviewed the recent security deterioration. The front favors more dialogue in an improved atmosphere of stability and tranquillity.

PSP Trade Union Delegation Leaves for Beijing

NC031315 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] A trade union delegation representing the trade union affairs office of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Labor Liberation Front left Beirut for Beijing today. The delegation is led by 'Ali Jabir and Sulayman al-Basha. The delegation's visit responds to an invitation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Lebanese Forces on Starvation Campaign Charges

NC040556 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] A Lebanese Forces' official source has responded to reports that the Lebanese Forces have launched a campaign to starve the people in West Beirut. The source explained that the Amal Movement's kidnapping of at least 70 people — 30 of whom's fate is still unknown — has led to the closure of the crossing points between the eastern and western areas. As a result, trucks are unable to move between the two sectors. The source said the Amal Movement is responsible for the continued closure of the crossings, and appealed to all parties to urge Amal to stop its kidnappings.

Lebanese Forces Committee Discusses Future Plans

NC040621 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] During its meeting yesterday, the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee charted its activity in the coming days and defined its position on the plan that former President Sulayman Franjiyah will announce tomorrow, Thursday. It also discussed the possible visit to Damascus of a Lebanese Forces delegation within the next few days.

The Executive Committee also studied the situation in Zahlah and Jazzin in wake of recent events. The committee took the necessary measures to confront the wave of kidnappings and to open the crossings between the two sectors of Beirut.

Syrian Efforts on Hostages, Clashes Detailed

GF011452 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 16

[Dispatch from *AL-QABAS* bureau in Paris]

[Text] *AL-QABAS* has learned from well-informed Arab diplomatic sources that bloody clashes took place in the Lebanese area of Al-Biqa' a few days ago between Hizballah elements and the Syrian security forces there. A number of people were killed and wounded in these clashes. The concerned parties there kept these clashes secret. The clashes erupted last Saturday, 24 August, and lasted for several hours. They are considered the first of their kind for a long time considering their gravity and size.

The sources said these clashes were concentrated in particular in the city of Ba'labakk and around it and that scores of elements from both sides and various types of weapons were involved. The clashes stopped only after high-level contacts took place among some influential parties.

The true reasons behind these clashes between the Syrian security forces and Hizballah — a Lebanese organization which has a strong relationship with Tehran and is seeking to establish an Islamic republic in Lebanon and to realize other goals which contradict with those of Syria's role in Lebanon — are not yet known. However, well-informed Arab diplomatic sources have told *AL-QABAS* that there is a great possibility that these clashes were a result of the efforts Syrian authorities are making to secure the release of the Western hostages, particularly the Americans and the French, who are detained by the Hizballah. In this connection, well-informed French sources have revealed to *AL-QABAS* two important developments which took place recently in the hostages crisis, particularly regarding the fate of the four French hostages. These developments give the impression that the crisis will end positively and quickly:

1. The first development is that Syrian Defense Minister Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas held two secret meetings with senior French officials early last week. He gave these officials good and reassuring news regarding this matter. The first meeting was held between Talas and French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas in the French city of Bordeaux. After that, Talas and Dumas boarded the same plane and met with President Mitterrand in (Latche). The meeting was attended by some of the French president's advisers. During the meeting, Talas told President Mitterrand that President Hafiz al-Asad considers the release of the detained hostages a top priority and that the negotiations which the Syrian Government is holding with the parties which are detaining these hostages and with the parties which influence the sides which are keeping the hostages have made large strides. Talas did not give any specific date for the release of these hostages, particularly the French hostages. However, he emphasized the need to maintain utmost secrecy in this regard due to the critical and serious negotiations.

The second important development in this connection is that the concerned French parties have received a report from the French diplomatic mission in Tehran indicating that there is a trend within the Iranian leadership which encourages the release of the four French hostages and the continued detention of the seven American hostages. This trend is represented in particular by Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

In this light, the French officials last week were under the belief that the hostage crisis will end. This came at a time when the French Government needs a victory to improve its stand in face of decreasing popularity. The families of the four French hostages — diplomats Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann, and Michel Seurat — had the same optimism. Seurat's wife went to Damascus to assure herself of her husband's fate. There she heard good news from some Syrian officials whom she met. However, after this optimism, two negative developments took place which affected the hostage crisis:

1. The first development was the bloody clashes which took place between the Hizballah and the Syrian forces. Some believe that the clashes began when Syrian forces tried to release some hostages by force. However, this has not been confirmed. The serious effect of this is that the clashes took place after Syrian officials rejected the conditions which the Hizballah set for the release of all or some of the Western hostages.

It should be noted that *AL-QABAS* published the details of these conditions 3 weeks ago. These conditions are summarized in the fact that the Hizballah wants Syria to officially involve itself in the process of formulating a new system in Lebanon and that Amal, led by Minister Nabih Birri, will not be the sole representative of the Shi'ite sect in Lebanon.

2. The second negative development was that the hostage crisis was discussed during the meetings which were held by the Syrian, Iranian, and Libyan foreign ministers in Damascus last week. During these meetings, Iran took a hard-line stand and rejected any understanding in this connection. It seems that the hard-line trend in the Iranian leadership again overrode those who are calling for making an overture of good intentions toward Paris in particular.

However, the French leadership has not given up hope. New contacts took place between Paris and Damascus on this issue a few days ago. Reports which have not been confirmed by official French sources said that a French envoy went to Beirut and Damascus in the middle of this week to follow up the hostage crisis. Some French sources hope that journalist Kauffmann and researcher Seurat at least will be released because this will reduce pressures on the French leadership regarding this issue.

1 Killed in Amal-Hizballah Clash in West Beirut

NC041118 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1045 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] While tension remains high and gunmen continue to appear in the Burj al-Barajinah and Harat Hurayk areas, where an exchange of fire was reported at noon today, a security report from West Beirut says that Hizballah gunmen tried to take over a bakery belonging to the 'Uthman family in West Beirut's Al-Musharrafiyah area. They were confronted by Amal gunmen, a clash ensued, and one Amal gunman was killed and three others wounded. Acute tension now prevails there and many gunmen from both sides have appeared in the area.

Army Reportedly Harasses Security Forces Commander

NC031216 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The army today stopped Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, the director general of the internal security forces, and tried to prevent him from crossing into East Beirut with his aides. Under the circumstances, Maj Gen 'Uthman opted for entering East Beirut alone. This caused grumbling and dismay among members of the internal security forces in the Beirut barracks. They said they would be unwilling to accompany Maj Gen 'Uthman in the future because this is not the first incident of its kind. Members of the internal security forces are often given this type of treatment by the army in East Beirut. The army today kidnapped a number of soldiers as part of these practices. Moreover, they prevented the arrival of foodstuff, particularly flour, to West Beirut.

Army Positions on Combat Lines in Beirut Under Fire

NC031535 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1445 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Lebanese Army positions along the combat lines near the markets and the Bank of Syria and Lebanon are being subjected to RPG-7 and 12.7-mm machinegun fire. Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and Qal'at al-Hisn came under sniper fire from positions held by Junblatt's forces at about 1600 today.

General Lahd on Security, Cooperation With Israel

JN021554 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope
in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] attended mass in 'Ayn Ibil at 1000 yesterday. The mass was held for the eternal rest of the souls of 'Ayn Ibil's martyrs. Following the mass, there was a ceremony attended by Maj Gen Antoine Lahd in the church conference hall to commemorate the martyrs. Several speeches were delivered stressing the need to solidify relations among the various communities living in the area under ASL control. The speakers also stressed the need to join ranks in this area and to rally around the wise leadership of Staff Maj Gen Antoine Lahd.

The ASL commander delivered a speech praising the heroism of the martyrs of 'Ayn Ibil. He reiterated the ASL's commitment to the entrenchment of security and stability in the area it controls. Staff Maj Gen Antoine Lahd then spoke about the issue of defending Lebanon and regaining its sovereignty proceeding from the south through alliance and cooperation with the State of Israel because the Lebanese and the Israelis have a common interest in safeguarding security and stability in this area.

Concluding, Staff Maj Gen Antoine Lahd reassured the guests who arrived in the border strip that they will return to their homes in an honorable manner through peaceful means if possible or else through military force.

Atacks on Israeli, ASL Positions in South Detailed

31 Aug

NC010508 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Within the context of their arbitrary actions in the south, the occupation forces and agent Lahd militia today surrounded the towns of Al-Habbariyah, Kafr Hamam, and Shab'a in the eastern sector. The occupation forces also attempted to raid the town of Bint Jubayl but its inhabitants confronted them and they were turned back.

The occupation forces also closed all approaches to Hasbayya and Al-Naqurah.

In another development, national resistance fighters launched three attacks against the Israeli occupation forces and their agents. The first attack was on the Israeli military governor's headquarters in Hasbayya. Rockets struck the headquarters and the Israeli forces guarding it sustained casualties. The second attack was carried out with automatic weapons and rockets against a position jointly held by the occupation forces and Lahd militiamen at the crossroads of Al-Habbariyah. An Israeli motorized patrol was also attacked. The number of casualties sustained in these incidents could not be determined because security cordons were imposed on the scenes of the attacks.

2 Sep

NC030558 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0300 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked an Israeli convoy yesterday. The Israeli force consisted of a tank, a crane, and an intelligence car. The force was attacked while the car was towing a vehicle which the resistance men had destroyed on the road to Tallat Kafra. The fighters showered the convoy with RPG and machinegun fire, scoring direct hits. The Israeli force suffered more than 15 dead or wounded. The reistance fighters returned safely to base.

3 Sep

NC031127 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Martyr Muhammad Hamdan Group of the Amal forces launched an attack against an agent Lahd position in Tallat Kafra at 0600 today. Two people among those manning the position were killed. Israeli enemy vehicles then entered the position and raised the Israeli flag. Agent Lahd forces have set up a mobile roadblock on the Sribbin-Kafra Haris junction. A border militias emplacement in Tayr Harfa has also been blown up. It was reported that five men including Husayn 'Abd al-Nabi, Kamal Salih, and Husayn Hassunah, were injured.

Damascus Analyzes New U.S.-Israeli 'Threats'

JN301350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: The situation in the Middle East shows that Israel not only rejects peace, but also tries to create serious international circumstances that further complicate the situation. Israel's measures against the Arabs in the occupied homeland and those measures prepared for its international moves affirm that the Zionist leadership is standing on the threashold of a new phase of conflict the effects of which will not be limited to the region. It is obvious that all Israelis, particularly those who are controlled by Zionist will, are competing in raising slogans of war and aggression. Zionist media are participating in the psychological and political campaign preparing for the Zionist leadership's plans.

While Israel is intensifying measures to empty the occupied homeland of its Arab inhabitants, the Zionist army is preparing for the stage planned by the Zionist coalition government by meating up military situation in southern Lebanon and by stepping up armament and tactical readiness that serve the Zionist aggressive plans. The Zionist leaders' statements and threats disclose that the Zionist parties have agreed upon the strategy of making every Israel a hawk and undermining international efforts.

Israel is trying to preview the next UN session with an event that places the entire world in the face of a threat to world peace and security. Thus Israel aims at reversing events by imposing new events in order to inflict more difficult conditions on those Arabs who seek reconciliation with Israel but fear the masses' reaction.

U.S. preparations by concentrating troops in Jordanian and Egyptian territories as well as in Arab seas and coasts assert that the two allies, the United States and Israel, have the same ideas and policies toward escalating tension and imposing the Zionist claim that peace should be imposed by new realities based on strength and aggression. If U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's tour achieved anything, it was the agreement between the two strategic allies on the fact that talk about Arab and Paelstinian rights is rejected and that the Arabs should accept the fait accompli and acknowledge this to Israel. They also agreed that the Arabs should admit to the United States that it the decisionmaker in the entire region. Otherwise, what is the meaning of the threats made by Sharon and Rabin as well as their assertion that Syria poses the only danger to Israel? What do they mean when they say that Israeli security can be guaranteed only through Israeli strength?

Israel needs to export its internal crises just as Zionism needs to tighten its grip on the Zionist community and on every Jewish presence in the world. Therefore, the United States and Israel prepared for a new aggressive stage against all Arabs without exception, including those who are revolving in the U.S. orbit and who accepted U.S. protection for their regimes and thrones.

As we warn all the Arabs against the dangers of the U.S.-reactionary game, we only aim at asserting one fact: The Zionist threat is aimed at Arab existence — land and people. Championing the United States means helping Israel threaten Arab existence and fate. We in this country, which is commited to defending pan-Arab hopes, are certain of our capability of confrontation. We have sufficient ability and strength to reverse Zionist expectations and to create a situation that champions Arab rights regardless of the size of the aggressive scheme and regardless of the defeatism of those revolving in the U.S. orbit and supporting U.S. schemes to impose hegeony on the Arab nation.

Richard Murphy's 'Failure' in Region Discussed

JN030912 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 3 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The U.S. Failure and the Israeli Peace," *AL-BA'TH* editorial says: Taking the failure of its envoy Richard Murphy's tour in the Middle East as a pretext, the U.S. Administration has started studying what it calls new ideas and proposals to push the Middle East settlement process forward. The U.S. failure is represented by postponing the dialogue which was supposed to begin in Amman last month between Murphy and the joint Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation, and which was supposed to signal the practical implementation of the Middle East settlement.

The dialogue was postponed when the Reagan Administration realized that the circumstances then did not provide the necessary conditions to make the dialogue a success. One such circumstance was that Husayn and 'Arafat did not obtain an official political Arab cover for their joint agreement and moves from the Casablanca emergency summit. Another circumstance was the internal differences in the Israeli Government on the nature of the joint delegation, especially the Palestinian side. Thus, the United States regarded its envoy's mission as a failure. As *THE NEW YORK TIMES* said yesterday, U.S. experts began studying the new ideas and proposals, which may renew the settlement efforts, stemming from principles to which the United States adheres to the letter — namely, the Camp David agreements, the Reagan peace plan, and the famous UN Security Council Resolution 242.

In reiterating these principles, the United States reaffirms its blind determination to go ahead with the plot to liquidate the Palestinian problem, relying mainly on its agent tools in the region, who have reached the lowest level in their concessions, yielding most if not all of the Arab and Palestinian rights.

Never before has the United States been clearer in its aim to end all the possibilities of just, lasting peace in the region. Its intention to drop the Palestinian factor in the region cannot be overstressed, given the U.S. tenet that the Paelstinians and their land do not exist, and that peace in the region is the one that means the domination of the United States and Israel over the region and its peoples. Even Camp David, which speaks of a Palestinian autonomy, is now rejected by the United States and Israel. What is required now is complete Arab-Palestinian capitulation.

This fact was most eloquently expressed by struggler President Hafiz al-Asad in his statement to the mission that accompanied the FRG foreign minister. He said: While it is true that the Untie States talks about peace in the region, this talk does not conform to the policy of extending all kinds of huge military, financial, and political assistance to Israel. Israel is the aggressor; it is occupying the territory of others. It is natural to conclude that Israel will not proceed toward a just, earnest peace as long as it receives such huge assistance. Therefore, Israel does not fear any U.S. peace efforts because they will be an Israeli peace process and because Israel can violate any agreement at any time without the United States taking any measures or reacting against Israel.

TISHRIN Decries Sectarian Formulas for Lebanon

JN010935 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 1 Sep (SANA) — In today's comment entitled "The Required Victory," *TISHRIN* deals with the direct or indirect contacts currently taking place between the various sides in the Lebanese arena. The paper says these contacts show that the desire for dialogue is still predominant despite efforts being exerted by certain forces to abort every possibility to proceed on the course of the desired solution and the salvation process.

The paper adds: The most obvious thing is that it is not possible after 10 years of Lebanese fighting, in which Lebanon was turned into a testing ground and Lebanese blood was used as fuel for a dirty plot, for the Lebanese to return to the old formula with allits doctrines, especially when that formula was adopted at the time only as a stop-gap solution. *TISHRIN* says that whoever follows the statements made from time to time discovers that there are still people who believe that loyalty to the community is stronger than loyalty to the homeland. The paper adds: What is most surprising and astonishing is that there are still people who bet on regional and international changes. There are also others who magnify the Israeli role, forgetting that this role was eliminated for good alongside the U.S. and NATO roles whose sole concern was to protect Israeli interests in Lebanon, and consequently in the region, at the expense of Lebanese and Arab interests. What is also most astonishing is that those who bet on these two roles were themselves the main victims of the tragedies resulting from such betting.

The paper affirms that the Lebanese national forces and all other Lebanese forces have adopted the Syrian option after a long period of suffering and after exhausting all other options. The paper says: It is no use for this or that side to speak about the military option or about the triumph of one side over another, because what is required is Lebanon's triumph over everyone. Such a victory can be achieved only by repudiating the domination by one side over another and removing the inustice done to this or that side. In clearer terms, this means that we must avoid a switch of roles where the dominators would become the wronged and the wronged would become the dominators.

The paper concludes by saying that what is required is the victory of new Arab Lebanon, where concessions would be made in the interest of the one homeland and where differentiation of Lebanese citizens into first class and second class citizens would disappear forever.

Cabinet Votes To Demand Jordan Remove PLO Bases

TA041222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1120 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Excerpt] If I had to summarize today's Inner Cabinet meeting in one sentence, I would put it as follows: The Alignment ministers, headed by Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin, spoke of the need to fight terrorism by means of operational antiterror methods, whereas the Likud ministers who participated in the meeting — Minister Arens is on vacation and Minister Moda'i is abroad — said that among other methods of annihilating terrorism — they love to use this term — is the establishment of more Jewish settlements in all areas of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip.

In today's session, Minister Ari'el Sharon again raised his 10-point plan, which he brought up 2 months ago. Sharon demanded that the Cabinet vote on all clauses of this plan, and indeed the Cabinet accepted some of the clauses and rejected others in today's vote. Let us look at what was accepted and what was rejected. We might find out interesting things from this review:

As will be recalled, Minister Sharon had demanded that Israel demand of the United States and Jordan that the latter remove the terrorist headquarters from its territory. The Cabinet accepted this proposal, and Israel will indeed appeal to the United States and Jordan and demand that the terrorist headquarters be removed from Jordan.

Sharon also demanded that Palestinians who are slated to participate in the Palestinian delegation for talks with the United States — referring to Hanna Sanyurah, Fayiz Abu Rahmah, and Rashad al-Shawwa — not be allowed to depart. This proposal was not accepted.

Also rejected was Sharon's proposal that the United States and Jordan be informed that no political negotiations will be held in our region as long as the terrorist headquarters remain in Jordan.

Sharon's proposal to approve Jewish settlement on Jewish property in Hebron and other places — which he considers a security measure — was rejected. Also rejected was his suggestion to pave a road in the Hebron casbah. The Cabinet accepted Sharon's proposal to widen roads in the territories on the basis of the defense establishment considerations.

Last but not leas: The Cabinet today approved the decision, which will be made public in the future, that in the future there will be no immunity for terrorist headquarters found to be bases for the planning of terrorist acts, and this too is a clear hint to Jordan.

Pickering Meets Shamir on New Murphy Mission

TA041101 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1045 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The U.S. State Department will consolidate new proposals for further steps in the Middle East by the end of this week. U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering met Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on this issue this morning. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the possibility of sending Richard Murphy to Amman again for a meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is being considered.

Official Israeli spokesmen have again clarified Israel's objection to such a meeting. Officials in Shamir's office are considering a direct appeal by Yitzhaq Shamir to his U.S. counterpart, George Shultz.

One Dead From Stabbing in Hebron Casbah

TA040528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] One of the two soldiers stabbed yesterday in the Hebron casbah has died of his wounds. He was 38-year-old Corporal Avraham Soreq, of Kibbutz Bet Oren, near Haifa. His funeral will take place today at 1500 at the kibbutz. The other soldier, 35-year-old Avraham Bernstein of Haifa, is being treated for two deep stab wounds in the back. The two were attacked while standing guard at an apartment in the casbah where several Knesset members stayed for several days last month before the Army ordered them out.

The Inner Cabinet is to discuss the situation in Hebron today following the stabbing of the two soldiers in the Casbah. The Herut Party says the attacks on the two soldiers were due to what it calls the Labor Party's miserable security policy for Jewish settlements in the territories.

Curfew Imposed; Search Begun

TA040553 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The curfew imposed on Hebron after the attack on the two soldiers remains in effect and the security forces are continuing searches for those who attacked the two soldiers yesterday. During the night, stones were thrown at an Israeli bus near the refugee camp of Al-Am'ari, near Ramallah. Soldiers on the spot fired into the air. During the night a roadblock of stones was erected on the highway. IDF soldiers cleared it away.

IDF Closes Off Jewish Quarter

TA041241 Jerualem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The IDF has closed off the renovated Jewish Quarter in Hebron. The security forces have put barbed-wire fences around the quarter and guards have been stationed on the roads leading to it. Our correspondent Arye Salman reports that the openings linking the Jewish Quarter to the casbah in Hebron are now being sealed off. The secretary of the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria told our correspondent that, in fact, this means the establishment of a Jewish ghetto in Hebron, and this proves the security establishment's diaspora-like [galutit] approach, and its lack of strength and wisdom.

Leaders Comment on Incident

TA031720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the incident in Hebron is part of the increase in terrorist activities against Israel. At a time when Israel wants to strengthen peace, the PLO wants to exacerbate war. Israel will not take any political action under a security guise, but at the same time it will coldly contemplate the adoption of military and other means to tackle any wave of terrorism. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that the prime minister was speaking at the Labor Party's Shiluv circle in Tel Aviv.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the defense establishment is investing great efforts in the territories and is expanding its intelligence deployment. However, the people should know that a war is at stake.

Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said that although he does not exactly know the legal status of the house in Hebron next to which the terrorists made their morning attack, guards were stationed there to prevent its takeover. This was done following the evacuation of the Knesset members. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal points out that at the time the defense minister announced that the purchase of the house had not been approved and instructed that people should not be allowed to enter it. However, Minister Rabin did not specify how this ban would be enforced.

The chief of staff today noted that the Army carried out the government's decisions but does not decide on policies. He said that the IDF had imposed a curfew in the vicinity of the site of the attack and was searching for the perpetrators. He added that the behavior of the soldiers who were on guard duty is being checked to ascertain how the terrorists managed to reach them and stab them. Reference is to the two IDF soldiers who were stabbed by terrorists in Hebron's casbah this morning. The two soldiers were transferred to the Hadassah Hospital at 'En Karem in Jerusalem.

Action Center Established

TA040537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip has decided to set up an action center in the courtyard of the Jewish Quarter in Hebron. This comes out of a stormy 5-hour meeting in Hebron last night. The leaders of the movement demanded that all activity taken following the murder in Hebron yesterday be in the framework of the law.

Cabinet Minister Ari'el Sharon joined the meeting late at night. He said the government must decide immediately that every Jewish-owned home in Hebron should be settled by an Israeli family. He said the recent events in Judaea and Samaria require a proper response in the way of increased settlement.

Peres: Release of 'Atlit Detainees Within 10 Days

TA040934 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Paris (ITIM) — The last of the detainees will be released from the 'Atlit camp within 7 to 10 days. This was announced yesterday by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in an interview he granted the French television network Antenna-2.

Seven More Detentions of West Bank Arabs

TA040525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Seven more Arab residents of Judaea and Samaria were placed under administrative detention last night. The detention orders are for 6 months. Altogether, 62 Arabs from the territories are now being held under administrative detention.

Shamir Calls for 'Very Serious' Measures on Terror

TA031815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that if very serious measures to deter terrorists are not adopted, terror will not stop. He said that all the friends of Israel should be told that attempts are being made at present to pave the way for political negotiations in order to buckle Israel down. According to Shamir, the Americans should be told that as long as there is terror, and as long as Jews are murdered, there will be no political action.

For Implementation of Deportations

TA040621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says we must not hold political negotiations in the Middle East as long as terrorism has not come to a full halt. Shamir calls for firm and wide measures to overcome the wave of terrorism.

[Begin Shamir recording] Wherever a terrorist act is carried out, the inhabitants must be made to feel they will not be able to lead a normal life for a long time. We must first implement the decision, already adopted, regarding deportations, without any judicial obstacles which make it impossible to execute. At present, deportations are the most effective measure to deter both instigators and organizers of terrorist activity. [End recording]

Sharon Calls For Settlement To Combat Terrorism

TA040658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Ari'el Sharon says the answer [to terrorist attacks in the terrortories] is to settle a Jewish family in every house. One of the most important missions of the Israeli Government is to put an end to terrorism in Israel. Sharon told our correspondent Mikha'el Miro that the government should immediately decide to settle an Israeli family in every house and wherever Jews own property in Hebron.

[Begin Sharon recording] What we must do today in the wake of what happened — today rather than tomorrow — is adopt a government decision to settle a Jewish family in every Jewish-owned house in Hebron. Wherever there is Jewish land, we must begin building. This is the appropriate answer, and is not meant merely as a showcase answer. Were there a Jewish settlement in the casbah today, the area would have been secure. There is no other solution. I am not a proponent of the death penalty. I would prefer that there be no gallows in Israel. However, terrorists must be killed. This is how we acted in the past. We must kill terrorists, and we should do it when we come upon them in combat, and we must search them out, chase them, and kill them. [End recording]

Chief of Staff on Causes, Effects of Terrorism

TA040609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The chief of staff says events in the territories are influenced by many factors, such as our withdrawal from Lebanon, the presence of terrorist headquarters in Jordan, and the prevalent feeling that our deterrent power has decreased. The chief of staff says, however, that it is difficult to point to one central cause of terrorism. Chief of Staff Levi told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that in the wake of the withdrawal from Lebanon, the security branches will find more time to take the initiative against terrorism in the territories.

[Begin Levi recording] The factor of deterrence is problematic for us because we have already extensively discussed the issue of the death penalty, and my opinion on this issue is known: Under the circumstances in which we live, in our society with its norms — and I do not regret our norms for even 1 second — this method is not necessarily a deterrent. So we are left with other methods — namely, administrative detentions and deportations. I believe that deportations are a deterrent.

I have already addressed the issue of fear and hatred, and I must say that I am afraid we will be granting the terrorists a great achievement if we become afraid to travel in any part of the country alone and unarmed. However, we must not disregard the security situation and must proceed with due care in order to preserve our freedom of travel. Because I fear such a development, some of our forces are operating in places which we know, or feel, are not being visited. Our aim is to give the people a sense of security so they will continue to travel to such areas as Nes Harim, Bet Shemesh, the Gilboa', or the markets of Janin and Tulkarm. The second thing I fear — a development which would also grant them a meaningful achievement and pose a long-term danger to our existence in Israel — is the growth of hatred and the creation of a situation in which Jews and Arabs cannot coexist in this country. [End recording]

Defense Sources on Dealing With Druze Terrorists

TA010555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Sources in the defense establishment believe members of the Druze terrorist squad caught in the Golan Heights should be dealt with firmly, and that tough punishment should be considered. The defense establishment is currently holding discussions on how to deal with this squad. A high-level security source believes that because of political reasons, the punishments will not be severe. The Druze community is embarrassed by the uncovering of the squad on the Golan Heights, and especially by the identity of several of its members.

Heads of Jewish settlements on the Golan Heights say it is necessary to close segments of the area to civilian traffic and to turn them into a closed military area in order to improve the security situation. The police affairs minister says most of the Druze community on the Golan Heights is peaceful. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal says high-level officers will shortly meet leaders of the settlements to discuss the security situation.

Arabs, Jews Stage Anti-Kahane Demonstration

TA311844 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpt] This afternoon thousands of Jewish and Arab citizens gathered in the village of Umm al-Fahm to demonstrate against the phenomenon of Kahanism. The rally was convened to mark the first anniversary of Meir Kahane's attempt to hold an anti-Arab demonstration in the village. Knesset members and members of kibbutzim from the local settlements also participated in today's demonstration.

Herut Approves Incorporation of LA'AM

TA011920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] The Herut Central Committee this evening decided to incorporate the LA'AM Party into its ranks. The committee was asked to approve an agreement reached by the Shamir and Levi factions. Tonight's agreement between the two is seen as a postponement of the expected showdown between them in their fight for leadership of the party. With more details, reporter Tony Gadot:

[Begin recording] The Herut Central Committee decided a short time ago to incorporate the LA'AM Independent Liberal party into its ranks. Last month, party leader Yitzhaq Shamir forced an open show of hand which decided that union with LA'AM should take place. But supporters of David Levi protested the outcome, claiming that the vote had been rigged. This evening's vote reaffirms last month's decision. A secret ballot had been planned to decide the issue, but a behind-the-scenes agreement between the Shamir and Levi factions was accepted by the Central Committee.

The external political consequences of the union are almost negligible, LA'AM having but three members in the present Knesset aligned with the Likud. Internally, tonight's agreement between the Shamir and Levi factions is seen as a delaying of the contest for leadership of the Herut Party and, hence, the premiership. Tonight's meeting was expected to be a test of strength between the two.

After the meeting, David Levi said that he had supported union with LA'AM from the word go. His objection to last month's decision was based only on the formality of the voting, not its outcome. He sees as a personal victory the fact that a revote was called for. He said that he achieved what he set out to do, therefore there was no reason not to settle the formalities of the union with LA'AM amicably. [End recording]

RSA Envoy Meets Kimche, Presents Policy Paper

TA031229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] At his request, the South African ambassador in Israel met with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche in Jerusalem this morning. The ambassador presented Kimche with a copy of a document explaining South Africa's position on the separation of races. The document states that South Africa shares the view of those countries which object to separation on the basis of race considerations.

Mr Kimche said he was pleased to hear this opinion from the South African Government and expressed his satisfaction with the points raised in the document which are compatible with Israel's position — a position deploring and criticizing the policy of apartheid — which has been voiced in international forums.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer points out that the position paper presented by the South African ambassador was recently submitted to a group of EEC ministers visiting South Africa.

'Serious Difficulties" in French Nuclear Deal

TA031056 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] The negotiations over the supply of nuclear reactors by France to Israel have run into serious difficulties. This was reported by sources in the French Socialist delegation that ended a 1-week visit to Israel 2 days ago.

The 250-member [as published] delegation included Parliament members, senators, mayors, and two ministers. Georges Lemoine, secretary of state in the Ministry of the Interior and of Decentralization for Overseas Territories, who headed the delegation, refused to comment on the issue of the reactors. He told *DAVAR*, however, "that the negotiations are difficult and complicated, and they face serious problems."

It has been learned that the French Government does not believe Israel can finance the purchase of the two nuclear reactors it wanted to buy. Moreover, Arab countries are exerting diplomatic pressures on France not to sign the deal with Israel. This is what Minister of External Relations Roland Eumas heard during his recent visit to Saudi Arabia.

This month King Fahd is due in Paris, and he intends to request that President Mitterrand halt the negotiations with Israel. The U.S. Government is also against the deal, because it believes that Israel's present economic situation does not allow it to enter into such complicated deals. Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal refused to comment on the report or to discuss the negotiations on this issue between the two countries.

Moda'i, Qeysar Agree on Public Sector Dismissals

TA020543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The finance minister and the Histadrut secretary general have agreed that dismissals in Israel will be carried out in accordance with the existing labor agreements. Thus, the agreement signed regarding dismissals in the private sector will also apply to the public sector. A bill expressing this agreement will soon be submitted to the Knesset. Only on one matter did Minister Moda'i and Secretary Qeysar fail to reach in agreement, and that has to do with the wage increment due to be paid to engineers, physicians, and social workers on 1 October. The government would like to defer payment of these increments until April.

Treasury To Allow Minor Exchange Rate Fluctuation

TA031810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The Bank of Israel and the Treasury have agreed that as long as the economic plan remains in effect, the rate of exchange of the dollar will be allowed to fluctuate by 2 percent above or below 1,500 shekels to the dollar. Our correspondent on economic affairs Gadi Sukenik learned about this from a Treasury source. The source noted that this agreement enables the directors of the Bank of Israel to alter the rate of exchange by means of minor fluctuations and to exceed the 1,500-shekel limit.

Treasury Sources Concerned About Budget Deviations

TA010528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Treasury sources told our economic affairs correspondent that the government budget will be seriously undermined, mainly by the expected funneling of funds to health, education, local authorities, and the Israel shipyards, and because public sector workers are not being dismissed. The expected funneling of funds might spoil August's economic achievements. In August the foreign currency reserves did not decrease. On the contrary, they even increased somewhat. There has been a gradual improvement in the printing of money. Despite the fear of large-scale money printing this month, it appears that it will be on a small scale, due to larger than expected tax revenues, mainly from the property tax. The official figures for money printing and foreign currency reserves for August will be published today.

High-level Treasury sources told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik they are satisfied with the progress of the economic plan. So far the state budget is within the framework of the restrictions imposed on it; apparently inflation went down last month to less than 4 percent, and there is no need for a devaluation in the near future.

Income Tax Revenues Up; Import Tax Income Down

TA030805 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Sep 85 p 2

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Income tax collected from the business sector increased by 40 per cent between April and July, compared with the same period last year, the Treasury announced yesterday. It added that this increase took place before the full effects of the new economic policy were felt.

The Treasury's Revenue Administration said that the rise in revenue was the result of efforts to enlarge tax collection. It reflected an increase in tax advances and in deductions at source, the administration added.

It also stressed there has been a drop in the wage earner's share in total tax payments. The share of salaried workers went down from 51.4 per cent in April-July 1984 to 44 per cent in April-July this year. According to the administration's figures, its revenue last month from taxes totalled IS1,055 billion, only 1 per cent more than on August 1984. Nevertheless the Treasury saw in this a positive sign for the development of the economic plan.

According to the Treasury the rise in income tax revenue was offset by a large drop in customs and import taxes income, which totalled IS100 billion, 26 per cent less than in August 1984. This reflected a drop in imports of consumer durables.

In addition the Treasury reported that the value added tax from imports had also fallen, by some 18 per cent compared to the same month last year. This is yet another sign that imports continue at the low level of July. The ministry said that itsrevenue from income and property taxes totalled last month IS620M, 19 per cent more than in August 1984.

Briefs

Jewish Emigration From USSR — Twenty-nine Jews left the Soviet Union last month. Thirteen of them immigrated to Israel. [Excerpt] [*Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 3 Sep 85 TA*]

Ambassador to Liberia — During its session on 1 September, the Cabinet approved the appointment of former Police Inspector General Arye Ivtzan as Israel's ambassador to Liberia. The Liberian Government has been informed of the appointment and expressed its satisfaction. Ivtzan will soon depart for his post. [Summary] [*Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Sep 85 p 5 TA*]

Ecuadoran, Nepalese Ambassadors — The new Ecuadoran and Nepalese ambassadors presented their credentials to President Hayim Herzog yesterday. Ecuador's ambassador, Luis Ortiz Teran, 56, was previously his country's ambassador to Guatemala and a member of Ecuador's delegation to the United Nations. Nepal's ambassador, Dilli Raj Uprety, 55, was previously his country's ambassador to France. [Excerpt] [*Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0838 GMT 3 Sep 85 TA*]

August Unemployment Requests Up — During August there was an increase of approximately 56 percent in unemployment payment requests, with a record 4,400 new requests compared to 2,800 new requests in July. The new requests reflect the number of newly unemployed. A total of approximately 18,200 unemployment payment requests were submitted in August, constituting an increase of about 7 percent compared to July. [Summary] [*Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Sep 85 p 8 TA*]

OAU's Oumarou Discusses Regional Debt, RSA

AB020700 Dakar PANA in English 1355 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Dakar, 1 Sept (PANA) — Niger Foreign Minister Ide Oumarou was elected on 20 July OAU secretary general. On the eve of his assumption of office (2 September) in Addis Ababa, the new secretary general specifies the main objectives he will pursue during his term of office and reaffirms OAU's commitment towards finding solutions to some of the burning issues facing Africa, especially those raised at the last summit about the continent's present economic crisis.

This summit dwelt at length on the problems of food, desertification, drought, famine and external debt which it considered the most crucial in Africa today.

There is not a single region in Africa which does not at present suffer from the world economic recession or find it difficult to honor its national and international obligations, Mr Ide Oumarou pointed out.

The decisions taken at the summit are aimed at finding a solution to this state of affairs. The objective is to rehabilitate Africa so that her independence does not become meaningless. For this political independence to be complete, according to the secretary general, it should be strengthened with economic independence.

Unfortunately, the independence for which we are fighting is becoming increasingly difficult to grasp, he said, adding at the national level each country is saddled with enormous problems while at the international level the crisis facing most of the industrialized countries is hitting even harder African countries.

I therefore think that one of the priorities to which the organization should address itself is improving this situation, he said.

On the political scene, the problem of southern Africa, according to Mr Oumarou, is the most burning issue facing the world in general and Africa in particular.

South Africa is still defying international public opinion. Resolutions that we have taken in the past are systematically ignored.

The more we ask for the increased respect of individual liberties in South Africa, the more we receive as an answer the increased oppression of our black brothers and sisters, the OAU secreary general said.

I therefore think it is time Africa, through the intermediary of the OAU, took urgent measures towards fighting the apartheid regime and drawing the attention of the major partners of the Pretoria regime to the main reason behind the struggle: respect for human dignity claimed by our black brothers and sisters fighting at present for freedom and the assertion of their personality in South Africa, Mr Oumarou said.

We have for this reason urged the international community not to content itself with only declarations of intent against apartheid but that those who have the means should actually bring the most effective pressure to bear on South Africa through for example economic sanctions, the secretary general said.

We are happy to note that the situation now appears to be favorable and that international opinion is turning against the Pretoria regime and putting pressure on governments to apply sanctions against South Africa in order to make her see reason, he said.

Mr Oumarou answered other questions concerning the continent and the activites of the OAU:

On the OAU Agenda

Question: Having enumerated the burning issues facing the continent, what then will your programme be during your first term of office?

Answer: A number of programmes were adopted during the last summit. I have just held talks with the current chairman of the organization on especially the food crisis.

For several years now many African countries have been able to feed their people thanks to the generosity of the international community. We have drawn up a programme aimed at helping African countries rehabilitate the agricultural sector of their economies and we have proposed that at national, sub-regional and regional levels structures should be established in order to promote agricultural rehabilitation in Africa. We believe that whatever the effort exerted or the means that we have at our disposal food self-sufficiency is the only answer to the present food crisis. Without this Africa is nothing.

In the early years of independence we somewhat adopted easy-way-out policies with many countries engaged in industrialisation activities. But these landed on the rocks. The problem now is to return to the root of the matter — improving the lot of the rural world in order to achieve this food self-sufficiency before moving on to the next stage.

We intend to organise a number of conferences during the year. One will be held jointly with the United Nations on the present economic situation. The objective will be to sensitise once more international opinion and the industrialised countries to the seriousness of Africa's economic problems. Another will be held on debt. All African countries are presently going through a very disastrous economic and financial situation. We have problems seeing the execution of our budgets through to the end. We also find it difficult to implement national development programmes.

Unfortunately, we cannot attain our objectives due simply to the fact that our economies are on the decline every year with external debts and debt servicing taking a considerable toll on the revenue of our countries.

We shall therefore try to arrange and organise first with our partners an international conference on the problem of debt in order to create an awareness about the burden of this debt on our economies.

Although the international community is quite willing to help us out of this impasse it must be properly informed about the impact of this debt on our economies.

These are the major aspects of the programme we intend to implement.

On Africa's External Debt

Question: Two schools of thought emerged at the last summit during the discussion on Africa's external debts. The first called for their rescheduling while the second advanced reasons supporting the view that Africa should at best refuse to pay them. Could you comment on this?

Answer: We don't want to impose any measure on any country.

The practice within the OAU is to recognize debts and honour them as much as possible. However, in view of the financial situation of our countries, we are asking again for a rescheduling of debt. African countries sometimes request that the deadline for the payment of debts be extended or that debts be written off completely. But we don't want to say at this stage that Africa should not pay its debts. We would like to explain to Africa's creditors during the conferences planned the obtacles that make it difficult for African countries to meet deadlines. We shall endeavour to negotiate the best terms to ensure that the interests of every country are protected.

On the Lagos Plan of Action

Question: In addition to the Lagos Plan of Action, a five-year rehabilitation plan has now been adopted. Do you have the resources for implementing this plan?

Answer: Be it a rehabilitation or development plan, its implementation depends on national resources. As I have said earlier, the situation Africa is going through is at variance with her objectives. This is a fact. Left to us alone Africa would certainly be the most developed continent in the world.

Unfortunately, we have to recognise certain realities. Should the programme that we have established serve as a guide leading us to the right direction? What should our objectives be? For the moment, it must be admitted once again, Africa does not have the resoruces to match its policies. We are therefore obliged to work with the resources at our disposal.

We may not immediately attain all the objectives established but we can at least do the groundwork and establish structures which at the opportune moment would help initiate action towards implementing, in the minimum of time, the maximum of relevant projects.

On Afro-Arab Cooperation

Question: Don't you think that Afro-Arab cooperation can be useful in attaining these objectives? What measures do you intend to take to translate this cooperation into concrete action?

Answer: The Arab world is a natural partner for Africa. This reality has been at the root of relations of cooperation that African and Arab countries have tried to establish between themselves. Unfortunately, the only meeting that has ever brought us together was the first summit conference held in Cairo in 1977. It is proper to give a new impetus to this cooperation. But sadly enough the problems are numerous. From the African side, a period of crisis has slowed down interest to such a point that it was practically impossible to concert action on what we need ourselves.

The Arab world has for its part known a period of crisis. If the last ministerial meeting proposed for relaunching this cooperation did not take place, it is rightly because internal problems in the Arab world to which solutions could not be found, made it impossible for the Arab countries themselves to take a united stand on the objectives of cooperation with Africa. But this is only a temporary situation for Arab countries are ready to establish the closest possible cooperation with African countries much as African countries are ready to do the same with the Arab world.

What simply needs to be done is to take practical measures. But convening a meeting will be difficult as long as internal differences are not solved in order to see clearly the path to the important objective of cooperation between African countries and the Arab world. What can be done now is for the OAU General Secretariat and that of the Arab League to remain constantly in touch in order to investigate the necessary groundwork that should be done. Similarly, African and Arab institutions may work towards the establishment of bilateral links.

On the Situation in South Africa

Question: What strategy do you envisage towards fighting apartheid in South Africa and ensuring Namibia's secession to independence?

Answer: Two different problems are involved here. Apartheid, in my opinion, is increasingly becoming the most preoccupying issue because the Pretoria regime has stepped up its oppression of our black brothers and sisters in South Africa. What we intend to do first is to increase the means at our disposal, material and financial assistance to liberation movements. The OAU has a committee that supports the activities of these freedom fighters.

But unfortunately, the resources are not always available. This is to say the good intentions are not followed by the contribution of funds towards the struggle being waged by these movements. With the present turn of events, it is increasingly becoming clear that an armed struggle is indispensable in making the racist white minority recognise the rights of the black majority in South Africa.

African countries should therefore commit themselves to providing assistance for the different liberation movements. Besides, the collaboration of the international community is necessary. Africa does not have the means to fight South Africa single-handed. She therefore needs the support of countries that have the resources for putting any pressure on South Africa. For that we are aided by the mobilisation of international opinion.

In countries like the United States, public opinion is at present putting pressure on the American Administration to adopt sanctions. This is a country which has hitherto been reticent about adopting economic sanctions against South Africa. There is a growing change in mentalities with people becoming more and more convinced that only drastic measures against the apartheid regime of South Africa can make it see reason.

We shall through campaigns and through contacts to be established at different levels with states, make the practitioners of apartheid see the true nature of our struggle.

All these measures — support for liberation movements and increased sensitisation of the international community — will enable us to overcome apartheid which holds to its policy of reform. We don't accept the policy of reform. We want apartheid to be eradicated from the continent. Reforms, from what we see, finally means renewed oppression leading to the death of black South Africans.

At this juncture, I would like to appeal to the liberation movements to close up their ranks, for united they can effectively fight the common enemy which is apartheid and its practitioners in South Africa. First, apartheid must be eliminated and if there are differences after, these should take place in the framework of a search for a genuine democracy.

Question: You have raised the problem of support for the liberation movements. But unfortunately, the neighboring countries of South Africa depend economically on the Pretoria regime. What can the OAU do to help these countries out of their economic dependence on South Africa?

Answer: Very little can in fact be done in the present circumstances. We can perhaps act in accordanace with events but it is difficult to fight a geographical factor. There are permanent factors which we absolutely have to bear with. Militancy for the sake of militancy is not always a realistic policy. We should not risk suicide because we want to fight somebody. I very well understand the power behind militancy and militants who are ready to sacrifice themselves for a cause as kamikazes.

But it is not everybody who can do this, especially where the lives of human beings are at stake. This is exactly the case. That authorities should fight is one thing, but making the people bear the brunt is another thing. We must examine the problem case by case.

We cannot in our struggle prevent certain countries from maintaining relations of survival with South Africa. Our position on this question must be clear.

Take, for example, the case of Lesotho, a landlocked country completely surrounded by South Africa. It is practically impossible for this country to survive economically without maintaining the best possible relations with South Africa. This is a fact. Other frontline countries also face the same problem. I think it is a geographical problem particular to these countries.

At present, the leaders of these countries are convinced that the apartheid regime of South Africa is one which oppresses and represses the blacks in the country. We must place the matter in the right context to avoid pointing an accusing finger at these countries which know better than any one the situation facing them. We are far from the frontline and we must not be tempted to give them lessons on what they should do. They are patriots and Africans who are aware of the fact that South Africa is doing harm to the continent and that the apartheid machinery is killing the blacks every day. We shall leave them to their conscience. We must therefore think the matter over and endeavor to make the best out of the situation. We must investigate their interests and those of their populations to see what measures can be taken in their favor in the light of geographical realities.

On Morocco, Zaire, SDAR and Chad

Question: According to you, your ambition is to make the OAU effective. But the effectiveness on the organisation depends on its concept of universality and participation of all African states. What measures do you intend to take towards bringing back Morocco and Zaire into the OAU and ensuring that other countries do not pull out in future?

Answer: It cannot be denied that Morocco's departure from the OAU and Zaire's suspension of participation in its activities, the organisation suffered a setback. This is deplored by all. Morocco withdrew from the organisation following the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) by the majority of its member states. I wonder in what measure this situation can be reversed. Unfortunately, it appears that with regard to the problem of Morocco and that of the SDAR two realities must be taken into account.

First, there is the diplomatic reality which prevails since it was the majority of states that admitted the SDAR as a full member of the organisation. Second is the reality at the front: Morocco is strengthening her presence in the Sahara by adopting measures we all know. Considering these two factors, working out a formula for bringing Morocco into the OAU fold appears to me a difficult action to be taken immediately.

Zaire, for her part, disagreed with the procedure adopted in admitting the SDAR. I think we must grapple with this situation and we have not lost hope of seeing Zaire back in our organisation.

This issue, I am sure, was the subject of discussion between the current chairman of the OAU, President Abdou Diouf, and Zairian President Mobutu during his visit (23-25 August) to Senegal. For my part, I shall (during this visit) meet with the foreign minister of Zaire.

Everything else depends on action from the organisation. As I have mentioned earlier, serious problems are facing the continent at present. If we address ourselves seriously to these problems, that is, by taking concrete measures towards solving the problems confronting our population, then the organisation would stand the chance of survival.

But if on the contrary we devote our time to secondary issues by pinning them down and making them the subject of discussion within the organisation, then the future will perhaps be bleak. But I believe the awareness created within the orgnization will help us dwell on those issues that are genuinely the major preoccupations of the continent and therefore should be considered as priorities.

Question: How will you assess developments regarding the problem of Chad?

Answer: The OAU has already taken steps towards finding a solution. About two years ago the OAU summit mandated Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to try to see in what measure national reconciliation can be achieved in Chad. The OAU has therefore not shelved this matter. But I believe that a solution to this problem lies in dialogue and consultation and not in confrontation. This is only a matter of time. A hasty solution cannot be found to this rather difficult problem.

The life span of nations is not the same as that of men. We must not despair. We should, on the contrary, try to leave time to cool down passions so that in the end all Chadians would know that Chad is theirs and that nobody would do the work in their place. Here also an awareness has dawned. If one looks back at the magnitude of the problem two years ago as well as considers the declarations being made today, one is right to be optimistic that a satisfactory solution would be found.

On Contributions of OAU Member States

Question: The objectives you have stated are clear but their attaintment depends on the availability of financial resources. Contributions from member states are not easily forthcoming. How would you ensure the regular payment of contributions?

Answer: The regular payment of contributions does not depend on the secretary general. This is, however, a major problem, for undoubtedly it is not enough to meet and draw up programmes only to leave in the end the Secretariat to manage on its own.

There are two aspects to the problem. Some countries have accumulated arrears because their financial situation does not allow them to regularly pay their contributions. Other countries have lost hope in the organization and many feared that it would disintegrate when it was faced with a period of crisis. In the light of this situation many countries adopted a position of wait and see. To them, if it breaks, then they have nothing to lose, but if it survives and they are satisfied then they will pay.

But the last summit gave the organization a new lease of life, with many countries promising to pay either completely or the greater part of their arrears.

Zaire has temporarily suspended its activities within the organization but it has promised to pay fully or in part her contributions. Other countries have promised to take similar action. With the assistance of the current chairman, we have tried to contact a number of countries requesting them to speed up payment of their contributions. With the present rate of the dollar, these contributions have for some countries almost doubled. We are optimistic and with the new awareness created, African countries are ready to pay. There is hope that the OAU would regain its prestige and credibility. We shall have the resources.

New Development Bank President Installed

AB010920 Paris AFP in English 0713 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Abidjan, Sept 1 (AFP) — The new president of the African Development Bank [ADB], Senegal's Babacar Ndiaye, called here Saturday for a "basic change of direction" in the bank's activities in an effort to tackle the continent's economic problems. Speaking at his installation as the bank's fifth president, he said the bank should do more analysis of African member-states' economic policies and be more responsive to economic emergencies such as famine. He said he would also try to see that the bank remained a leading operator in international financial markets and thus Africa's main development finance organization. The 22-year-old bank has 76 member-states, including 50 in Africa. The bank and its associates, the African Development Fund and the Nigerian Special Fund, make about one billion dollars worth of loans every year.

Conference on Satellite Project Opens in Dakar

AB291938 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The first conference of the 12 African countries which signed the draft agreement for the regional African satellite project known as Afsat [African Regional Satellite Telecommunication System] opened in Dakar today. The opening ceremony, which took place at Novotel Hotel, was presided over by the minister of information and telecommunications, Djibo Ka, in the presence of delegates and many guests. Our reporter, Djega Ndour, was also present at the opening ceremony. This meeting is the continuation of the international conference on telecommunications which took place in Arusha in Tazania in May 1985. The meeting constitutes a historical first step toward materializing the efforts to provide Africa with a regional satellite that will give a decisive impetus to the development of telecommunications in African countries. In this regard, the representative of the International Telecommunications Union said that telecommunications must be considered one of the facilities essential to development, and that efforts must be made to expand satellite telecommunications. In his opening address, Minister Djibo Ka also stressed the significance of telecommunications by saying that the role of telecommunications is more important in developing countries than in industrialized countries since they will help to achieve a better integration in Africa and also a better understanding of the continent politically and economically.

Conference Ends

AB010755 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The first meeting of the countries signatory to the Afsat agreement of intent ended late this afternoon at the Novotel Hotel. The closing session was presided over by Information and Telecommunications Minister Djibo Ka. The final document was adopted by the member-countries present. The meeting also adopted the election of the interim Executive Committee. The president comes from Senegal while the vice president comes from Congo.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid, Syria's Al-Asad Discuss Relations

LD031936 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] A telephone conversation were made today between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Republic, dealing with bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Arab world.

PLO's 'Arafat Meets With Officials 2 Sep

JN021745 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with several senior Algerian officials in Algiers today and discussed the current political situation, particularly in the Arab Maghreb, Palestinian developments, and bilateral relations and ways of promoting them. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar arrived in Algeria yesterday on an official visit that will last several days.

Ibrahimi, Delegation Depart for Nonaligned Meeting

LD032018 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of foreign affairs, and members of the Poliburo, left Algeria today for Luanda to lead the Algerian delegation to the nonaligned conference which will start tomorrow in the Angolan capital.

Workers To Be Asked To Donate to Tunisian Fund

LD031433 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The national secretariats of mass organizations and cultural, educational, and vocational unions, held an emergency meeting today at the FLN Party headquarters. The meeting was attended by Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee. During the meeting the participants reviewed the latest development of the situation in the Arab Maghreb region, particularly the events taking place in Tunisia.

After having been informed about the establishment of a national solidarity fund in Tunisia, the participants decided to address an appeal to all members of the organizations and unions to donate 1 day's wage. They addressed another appeal to all citizens to donate to this fund as an expression of their spirit of solidarity with the fraternal peoples and their just cause, and out of the belief in the unity of common destiny of the peoples of the region who are an indivisible part of the peoples of the Arab world.

LIBYA

Envoy to Rome Denies Military Mutiny Report

AU031926 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 3 — A report in the authoritative Egyptian daily, *AL-AHRAM*, that some Libyan military bases along the frontier with Tunisia had mutinied was described here today as "a poor joke which got no one laughing".

Addressing a press conference, the Libyan Jamahiriyah's Ambassador in Rome Abdulrahman Shalgam pointed out that the report cited no source, and even quoted "fake" names.

"There is no Colonel Bargash in the Libyan Armed Forces, and no Colonel Khalifa Khadr, and I challenge the newspaper and the Egyptian secret services to prove their existence", the diplomat said. He also denied any relationship between the supposed mutinies and the lack of a military parade at the sixteenth anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

He pointed out that the military parades of the past had been replaced with "popular festivities" held simultaneously in a number of localities by virtue of a decision handed down last year by the seventh congress of Libya's revolutionary committees.

He added that Shebha was chosen as the main focus for the celebrations because it was there that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi studied and there that the first Libyan revolutionary cell was formed in 1953. "The spark of the revolution set out from Shebah", the ambassador explained.

According to Shalgam the Tunisian-Libyan dispute would find a peaceful solution in the near future since technical discussions have already started on the Libyan decision to repatriate many thousands of Tunisian workers.

"Tunisia," the diplomat charged, "has exploited as a political fact an internal and sovereign act by the Jamahiriyah in its decision not to renew ongoing contracts with foreign workers. Tunisia has sought to obtain immediate advantages such as financial aid and arms from friendly countries".

Just over 27,000 Tunisian emigrant workers have been sent home from Libya in just over a month. The diplomat explained that the exodus was because a number of important public works such as bridges, roads and, above all, the major 1,800-kilometer artery from Tripoli to the frontier with Niger had now been completed, meaning that the Tunisian workers were no longer needed.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Police Changed to Security Forces

LD030952 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0919 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Sabha, 3 Sep (JANA) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has announced that as of the 16th anniversary of the Al-Fatih Revolution, the police in the Jamahiriyah have been changed into people's security forces, and that every Libyan therefore has the right to carry out security in his district or street.

In front of the secretaries of the people's congresses and committees, during his meeting with them last night in the People's Hall, Al-Qadhdhafi added that "security is the responsibility of the people as a whole in the same way as the defense of the homeland is."

Al-Qadhdhafi: Unity With Tunisia Still Considered

LD031015 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0923 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Sabha, 3 Sep (JANA) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has reaffirmed that Arab unity is the only key for all Arab regional problems and that the realization of this pan-Arab demand will lead the Arab nation to progress and strength. In this connection he referred in particular to unity with Tunisia and reaffirmed that this subject will remain under consideration despite what the media are currently reporting as a result of persons who are manipulated by foreign embassies.

In a speech made last night to secretaries of people's congresses and committees, he pointed out that Tunisia's unity with Libya and the unification of Libya's material capabilities and Tunisia's vocational and managerial capabilities would lead to the realization of a strong Arab unity.

Dizdarevic Supports Libya as Next Nonaligned Host

LD311504 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (JANA) — The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has declared its support for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah hosting the next conference of the states of the Nonaligned Movement. This came during the meeting held this morning between the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for External Liaison and Mr Raif Dizdarevic, the Yugoslav foreign minister, when he stopped over at Tripoli airport on this way to Angola. Relations of bilateral cooperation between the two friendly countries and the coordination between them with regard to the topics and issues which the Ministerial Council of the movement of the nonaligned countries will discuss at its meeting in Luanda, were reviewed at this meeting. In a statement to JANA, Mr Dizdarevic conveyed his congratulations to the Libyan Arab people on the 16th anniversary of the great al-Fatih Revolution. In his statement the Yugoslav foreign minister expressed his hope for the development of the distinguished relations of cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Yugoslavia and said we are making an effective contribution for the strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement so that it will be more active and effective.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Summons Algerian Envoy

LD040718 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison last night summoned the Algerian charge d'affaires in the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

JANA Reports African Arab Union Council Meeting

LD302026 Tripoli JANA in English 1806 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Dulhijaa, 30 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — This morning, the first session of the cultural and technical work council, which sprang from the Arab-African Union, was opened in Tripoli. In the opening session, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture, Mohamed Kabbaj the minister of equipment and vocational training and Hasan Kamil Mansour the assistant secretary of the Arab-African Union, gave speeches. The session was attended by Abdelouahid Radi the secretary-general of the Arab-African Union.

After approving its agenda, the council got involved in studying and discussing the first article, which deals with the unification of educational programmes in both the union's countries.

Sudanese Information Minister Arrives, Interviewed

LD011021 Tripoli JANA in English 0945 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 17, September 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Muhammad Bashir Hamid, the Sudanese minister of information, and his delegation arrived here yesterday to attend the celebrations of the Libyan people on the 16th anniversary of the Great 1st September Revolution.

He stated the following to the correspondent of JANA: The Sudanese delegation and I are very pleased to join our brothers in the Jamahiriyah on the 16th anniversary of the Great 1st September Revolution. We hope that our participation here expresses our gratitude for all the assistance given by the Libyan Arab people and their leadership to help the Sudanese people in their plight.

He added that the Libyan people whom we think highly of is a friend of the Sudanese people.

Commenting on the treacherous Camp David accords, he said that they in the Sudan believe that these accords have become outdated. We are for Arab unity and the people's alliance of Arabs and Africans. Our foreign policy takes this line. As regards partial solutions that divide peoples we do not accept them.

He concluded his statement by saying that the Sudanese people will spare no efforts to support the Palestinian people to liberate the Arab land and defeat the Zionist invaders.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Sudanese Party Leaders

LD032036 Tripoli JANA in English 1801 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 19, Sept. 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received today the leader of the New National Ummah Party of Sudan Sadiq al-Mehdi. The leader also received today Ahmed al-Husseini the head of the Sudanese Democratic Union Party's delegation.

Egyptian Reaction to Al-Qadhdhafi Speech Viewed

LD301735 Tripoli JANA in English 1437 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Duhijaa, 15, August, 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The government owned *AL-GUHURIYA* newspaper claimed today that the leader's call for the removal of the artificial borders between the Arab states in Africa is a call for the opening of the file on borders between the Arab states in Africa and other states.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on this: The colonial agent Egyptian media is known for its misrepresentation of facts while those working for them claim to be the fastest and most able people for the analysis of news and its understanding. He went on to say if the Egyptian media interprets the leader's call for the removal of artificial borders between Arab countries and the imposition of Arab unity by force to face imperial conspiracies like that, how does it then interpret the establishment of the Arab-African Union between Jamahiriyah and Morocco which left the door open for all Arab countries and African states to join. And how does it interpret the unionists attempts of the Jamahiriyah which stem from its belief in Arab unity.

JANA Arab affairs editor pointed out that the leader did not refer at all to borders between Arab and African states and such fabrication by *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, Egyptian newspaper is nothing but an attempt to harm Arab-African relations. On the Egyptian newspaper's interpretation of the leader's call for the imposition of Arab unity by force and his emphasis on Arab unity as being the only guarantee for the non-return of colonialism to the Arab homeland, as the opening of the door for the return of colonial armies and the diverse affect on that on independent development the editor commented that such talks is by the Egyptian press comes as no surprise given that the Egyptian media was run by American intelligence and said where was the Egyptian press when American NATO forces returned to Egypt in the shape of military exercises and bases that occupy the land of Egypt and humiliate the Egyptian people. [Sentence as received]

When the Jamahiriyah paper talks about U.S. military presence in Egypt and exercises it is in fact, openly calling for the reintroduction of colonialism. In doing so, however, this paper, well-known for its support to colonial powers, has missed the point that Egypt has economically suffered due to its departure from the Arab world following the signature of the Camp David accords. The development plans have been badly affected to the extent that the Egyptian citizens no longer find bread. More seriously, the graveyards in Egypt have been turned into homes for the victims of the economic plans dictated by suspect international economic circles.

JANA's Arabic affairs editor concluded his commentary by saying: The Egyptian regime and its media institutions are no longer in a position to listen to words about Arab unity and Arab nationalism. Because it has allied itself with Zionist enemy and American imperialism through treacherous treaties the Egyptian regime is therefore, over sensitive to such words. Unfortunately, for the Egyptian regime it has no way out of this problem as it has now gone too far in treason against Egypt and its Arab people. But make no mistake at it, the Egyptian people will eradicate all forms of shame and treason.

MOROCCO

14 'Saboteurs' From Algeria Sentenced to Death

LD031018 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Casablanca, 3 Sep (MAP) — The criminal chamber of the Court of Appeal of Casablanca last night passed sentence against saboteurs who infiltrated from Algeria. The court sentenced 14 people to death, 9 in absentia. The rest of the accused received sentences ranging from 5 years to life imprisonment.

Gabonese President Arrives on Private Visit

LD032037 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] President of Gabon Hadj Omar Bongo arrived in Morocco this evening on a private visit. He was received at Sale airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed accompanied by His Majesty's Adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira. The Gabonese president, in a press statement, expressed his great pleasure in coming to Morocco, especially to meet His Majesty King Hassan II, because the last meeting, Hadj Omar Bongo said, goes back to the Islamic summit in Casablanca. On the other hand, he expressed his deep appreciation to Morocco and the Moroccan people and stressed that he will discuss bilateral issues and international problems with his majesty.

Consumer Item Prices, Minimum Salaries Increased

LD031037 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Rabat, 3 Sep (MAP) — The Moroccan Government yesterday decided to increase the prices of some consumer commodities, including semolina, sugar, and cooking oil. Within the framework of these measures the government decided to raise the minimum secure wage in the industrial, commercial, and agricultural sectors by 10 percent as of 1 September and to apply the approved increase in salaries of officials and employees by 5 percent. It is known that since 1983 Morocco has been implementing a program that aims at correcting the basic economic and financial balances.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Interviewed by AL-TADAMUN

PM031021 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 31 Aug 85 pp 8-10

[Interview with General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, by 'Uthman al-Mirghani in Khartoum; date not specified]

[Excerpt] *AL-TADAMUN*: About 4 months have passed since the beginning of the transitional period, which is one third of the time fixed for it. What are the results so far and have the achievements been up to your expectations?

Siwar al-Dhahab: In fact, despite the lapse of almost one third of the transitional period, this period in my view has been one of studying and organizing the situation which the government — that is Dafʿallah al-Jazuli's government — found itself facing. The situation was not organized and things were not in order so as to allow work to proceed normally. There was a need to organize the situation, something on which the government has been concentrating. As you know the principal objectives which we are seeking to achieve are as follows:

First, halt the deterioration in the Sudanese economy. I believe that satisfactory progress has been made in this direction.

Second, complete the legal matters relating to the constitution, the election law, and the law on parties. All of these have almost been completed.

Third, the question of famine and desert encroachment. Thank God certain aspects of this problem have been contained and we are now in a much better situation than we were before. I can say that the famine which has been causing great concern to all the Sudanese has been and still is the concern of all Muslims.

Fourth, with regard to the south — which is a fundamental problem — the final steps are being taken with regard to the preparatory measures for the conference on the south. Such steps have almost been completed and positive results are expected within the next few days.

Therefore, some important achievements have been accomplished during the past period although such an accomplishment may not be noticeable to the citizens. With regard to preparations for the principal works and tasks intended for this stage, things have proceeded as well as can be because conditions did not allow a better achievement.

AL-TADAMUN: Recently you participated in the extraordinary Arab summit at Casablanca. What were your impressions of the first conference in which you participated?

Siwar al-Dhahab: It is known that the last Arab summit was the one held in Fes in 1982; that is, the Arab arena has not witnessed summit conferences in 3 years. Therefore, the convening of the Casablanca summit is in itself significant and important for clearing inter-Arab relations and unifying Arab ranks, despite the fact that some Arab countries — namely five — did not attend the conference. Yet it was successful considering the objectives for which it met. I also believe that it succeeded in achieving its objectives considering the committees it set up and the resolutions it adopted which should help strengthening the Arab ranks and clearing the Arab atmosphere so that the next meeting that is scheduled to be held in Riyadh will, God willing, be successful.

AL-TADAMUN: It is observed that since the civilian government was formed last April only one joint meeting has been held between the Military Council and the Cabinet. Why are such meetings not held more frequently considering the many problems Sudan is facing?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Several attempts have been made toward this end in view of the fact that the situation calls for such meetings, but the numerous preoccupations of the Military Council and the Cabinet have prevented this from taking palce. Nevertheless, consultations have been and are still being held, whether on the level of the chairman of the council and the prime minister or between the various ministers and committees that work side by side with the Military Council and the Council of Ministers. It is true that not many joint meetings have been held and that there is still a need for such meetings, but consultations are continuing and side meetings are almost making up for joint council meetings.

AL-TADAMUN: In an interview with *AL-TADAMUN* a few days ago Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli said that failure to solve the problem of the south could delay holding the elections as scheduled. Do you agree with this view?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We consider the problem of the south as Sudan's number one problem. Failure to solve it will certainly create many problems. If it did not hinder elections altogether it will lead to holding elections in northern Sudan but not in the south. Solving the problem of the south in itself would be regarded as a good achievement and, therefore, we are seeking to solve this problem so that it will not be an obstacle to holding the elections.

AL-TADAMUN: It is known that the Cabinet has sent a message to John Garang as part of the efforts to settle the problem of the south. Why did the Military Council not take a similar step?

Siwar al-Dhahab: In fact we did take a similar step but we did not announce it. It appears from the prime minister's statements so far that all the contacts that took place with John Garang have failed. Therefore, the government side has done what it can in this regard — that is in trying to contact John Garang. As you know, we have already unilaterally stopped military operations in the south, that is on the part of the armed forces. We have also proclaimed a general pardon and called upon John Garang, whether through the media or the official and nonofficial delegations sent to him, to sit at the negotiations table and to air his views so that they will be discussed objectively in order to reach agreement on matters of interest in Sudan in general. But we found no response from John Garang. Instead he escalated his operations in southern Sudan and as a result of such operations, John Garang prevented many citizens of the south from receiving food supplies. He knows well that there are areas that have been affected by the security incidents and the result has been that the citizens have suffered from food shortages. This is due to the injustice of John Garang and his refusal to respond to the repeated appeals. An important question must be asked here: Is John Garang fighting against the whole of Sudan? The situation has changed, so what is the reason or the motive behind this war which he is incessantly waging against Sudan through the south and as a result of which our citizens both in the south and the north are suffering? If John Garang cares for Sudan's interests as he claims, why does he not come to the negotiating table and sit with us so that we listen to his views? But to escalate his war against the citizens in the south is something unacceptable and is considered to be a war against the whole of Sudan. If he is fighting Sudan then he must declare this clearly; this must be clearly understood by the Sudanese people. It will then be understood that John Garang does not in the least care for Sudan's interests and that he has in mind objectives whose nature we do not know. What are John Garang's objectives and what does he want?

AL-TADAMUN: Sudan's declining to participate in the "Bright Star" maneuvers that were recently held between the United States and Egypt was the subject of many interpretations. Why did you not take part in these maneuvers? Does this have any significance or effect on Sudanese-U.S. relations?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Sudan at present is preoccupied with many problems that prevent it from participating in these maneuvers as it did in the past. I do not think that our declining to participate in the maneuvers this year will reflect on our relations with the United States. These relations are strong and there is nothing to make us change our policy toward the United States.

AL-TADAMUN: Where does the process of integration with Egypt now stand, particularly since the Egyptian Government has liquidated the General Secretariat for Integration?

Siwar al-Dhahab: First of all, we have not been officially notified by the Egyptian Government that it has liquidated the General Secretariat for Integration in Egypt. As far as Sudan is concerned, the integration exists and so does the general secretariat. All that happened was that we agreed with President Mubarak to abolish the higher and extravagant structures that are probably incompatible with current projects. We believe that it would be better to concentrate on projects and the implementation of programs without the need for the senior posts in the integration bodies that constitute a financial burden on the integration budget. Sudan is preserving the integration in full with the exception of the higher echelons we wanted to remove which are probably the secretary general and his deputy. As for the rest of the concept of integration it still exists in Sudan and we strongly desire to maintain it.

AL-TADAMUN: How is the situation with regard to the efforts to ease the famine and tackle the desert encroachment?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We have achieved positive results in this regard with the help of friends. We must here thank the United States, the West European countries, the Arab brothers, and the friendly countries for the aid we received from them. Through this aid we have been able to contain the threat of the famine although it is still there. We have to a certain extent halted the march of the famine danger.

With regard to combating the encroachment of the desert, the matter requires both a mid-term and short-term plan. We are cooperating with the international organizations in this field.

Siwar al-Dhahab Made 'Secret' Visit to Kenya

EA031053 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum: It has been alleged that the Sudanese military leader, General 'Abd al-Rahaman Siwar al-Dhahab, made a secret visit to Kenya for talks with President Moi to seek assistance in his efforts to bring about peace with the country's rebels operating in southern Sudan.

A Sudanese newspaper reports that President Moi contacted the Sudanese opposition leader, Colonel John Garang, after last month's talks between him and Gen Siwar al-Dhahab. The newspaper says that the opposition movement of Col Garang is preparing to hold a meeting in Ethiopia this week to adopt a common stand in readiness for talks with the Sudanese Government.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab, who ousted the former Sudanese president, Ja'far Numayri, last April, said that presently the main problem is to find a solution to the prevailing situation in southern Sudan.

Daf'allah Efforts To Contact Garang Described

Garang Contacted by UN Envoy

JN021817 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1722 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah said that his last message to John Garang stressed the need to send relief aid to the south, pointing out that the south is suffering from a real famine. He also called for turning the temporary truce into a real one so that relief aid can be transported to the south and be distributed by acceptable volunteer organzations. This came during his meeting with media officials here this morning. He also said that John Garang was contacted through the UN secretary general's envoy for dispatching relief aid.

Dr al-Jazuli also explained that John Garang's terms for sending relief aid to the south are the admission that his movement is a liberation one, and the dispatch of relief aid only through airports that are away from the famine-stricken areas and located in border areas controlled by his forces. The prime minister also stressed that relations with Libya are good based on common interests. He pointed out that the military protocol between Sudan and Libya [words indistinct], adding that information shows that the brothers in Libya are still determined to stop support for John Garang and to back Sudan's unity. Regarding Sudan's relations with Ethiopia, he said that Sudan is still making efforts to improve them.

Garang To Hold Direct Talks With Political Forces

JN041143 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Sep (SUNA) — The Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] has said that it believes Sudan's problems should be solved through dialogue and not war, and that the current war was a necessary step to achieve peace because it has created the proper atmosphere for peace.

This came in a statement by SPLM representative in Nairobi (Saul Ashil) to the editor in chief of *AL-AYYAM* newspaper who is currently in Addis Ababa. (Ashil) stressed that the SPLM is ready to prove its good intentions by holding a direct dialogue with all the political forces and officials in Sudan in order to achieve this objective, and that the dialogue can be held in any place at any time.

AL-AYYAM quoted (Ashil) as saying that instructions have been issued to the commanders of the military units to hold negotiations with the commanders of the Sudanese Army units in the areas of armed conflict, and that their political leaderships are now ready to hold a dialogue with all the Sudanese political forces, whenever a time is set for this purpose.

The paper pointed out that the SPLM leadership was studying the statement of the Council of Minsters and the National Grouping which was issued recently on the conference of southern Sudan. The SPLM is expected to issue a statement including its viewpoint in this regard tomorrow.

AL-SAHAFAH quoted sources as saying that Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi has expressed a desire to hold a joint meeting between Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah and SPLM Leader John Garang to exchange viewpoints in order to achieve a satisfactory solution to the Sudanese problem and to put an end to fighting among the sons of the one homeland.

These sources added that this meeting would be held in Kenya before holding a conference on southern Sudan. The sources pointed out that Dr John Garang would attend this conference at the head of an SPLM delegation.

AL-SAHAFAH quoted another source as saying that there is an atmosphere of optimism among high political circles in the country due to the success of the Kenyan president's efforts. The source described Garang's decision to stop fighting during the 'Id al-Adha holidays as a good sign of the current initial efforts. The source added that the Sudanese People's Liberation Army has not violated the cease-fire after the 'Id al-Adha holiday. It is worth noting that reports said that the prime minister paid an undeclared visit to Nairobi during the 'Id al-Adha holiday, and that he met with the Kenyan President during this visit.

Daf'allah 'Secretly' Visits Kenya

GF031414 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 2 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Khartoum — *AL-MIDAN* newspaper said that Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah secretly visited Nairobi during the 'Id al-Adha holiday, and that government circles are keeping silent about this journey, its reasons, motives , and its results. The newspaper added that the journey was connected with efforts to open dialogue channels with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army led by Colonel John Garang. The paper said that the Kenyan Government arranged this visit, but it has not officially announced whether or not Dr al-Jazuli actually met with Garang.

Daf'allah Meets Ummah, Resistance Front Leaders

JN311514 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah met with Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today. They discussed major issues, foremost among them the southern problem and the transitional government's efforts to resolve it. They also discussed the famine crisis, efforts to avert its consequences, the economic situation, and the security situation in the country, especially in southern Kurdufan and Darfur.

The prime minister also met with Ahmad Sa'd 'Umar, general coordinator of the Sudanese Popular Resistance Front, today. Ahmad Sa'd 'Umar said after the meeting that they discussed a number of current political issues and the role of the transitional government and political forces in finding the appropriate solutions.

Daf'allah Views South Problem, Political Statement

JN021626 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has said that the problem of the south is one of the main, pressing national problems for which we have been seeking a solution for 30 years and in which blood, efforts, and money have been wasted, adding that if this blood, efforts, and money had been used to serve Sudan, the country would have been in a different situation.

During his meeting with media officials this morning, Dr al-Jazzuli pointed out that the problem of the north and the south is a common one in the African countries, but we in Sudan are seeking a solution to the problem of the south within the framework of peace and democratic dialogue. He also touched on the Council of Minister's recent political statement, explaining that it is a serious effort to solve one of the national problems and an expression of the popular position represented by the political parties, the National Alliance, and the Council of Ministers on an important national issue.

The prime minister also said that the political statement has created a joint vision of the problem of the south and that this problem will be dealt with in accordance with that vision during the conference scheduled to be convened. He also said that the statement is a unified, consistent, and constructive move in Sudan's political arena, adding that it is not directed at a certain side but is an expression of a popular stand on a national problem and a step to define the problem's framework and programs on which a dialogue should be held.

Dr al-Jazuli also explained that the political statement has ended any doubts about the Sudanese popular forces' insistence on holding a dialogue to solve Sudan's problems and that it will urge the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] to enter into negotiations on the south within the framework of the joint concept and agreement between all the Sudanese political forces.

Dr al-Jazuli also stressed that the political statement not only deals with the problem of the south as a national problem but also with the issue of the democratic system in Sudan with certain characteristics. These are: unity on the basis of multiplicity, recognition of cultural and religious differences, equal distribution of wealth and services, parallel development, respect for Sudanese citizens and their freedom of expression, organization, and their right to pursue democracy as a means of government and dialogue to solve the problems.

The prime minister also said that the political statement's long-term objective is to create a homogeneous people that can understand the best elements in their heritage through creative cohesion of all their historical elements.

Dr al-Jazuli also stressed that the issuance of the political statement, the endorsement of the constitution of the transitional period, the enactment of a general amnesty law, and the return to the Addis Ababa agreement have ended any doubts about the existence of an appropriate climate for a comprehensive, constructive dialogue for solving the problem of the south — a dialogue that is accepted by all the political forces in Sudan. He added that the SPLA and its fighters have no choice but [words indistinct] to join efforts to hold a dialogue and raise the slogan of solidarity to solve Sudan's problems and build it on the basis of the Sudanese citizens' right to live in their country in peace and security because any relinquishment of the security of the citizens is a relinquishment of the freedom of the homeland.

Military Council Appoints New Labor Minister 3 Sep

JN031903 Khartoum SUNA in English 1734 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum 3 Sept (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] has not taken any measure over the unilateral decision Egypt has adopted in liquidating some organs of the integration as no official notification for Sudan was received, the TMC spokesman Gen Yusuf Husayn announced at the end of the council's meeting today.

He also said the Council has also confirmed the appointment of Dr Stanley James Wango [SUNA spelling] as the new labour and social security minister in place of former minister Oliver Batali Albino who is still in detention facing charges of drug trafficking.

Aru Rejects Arming of Kurdufan, Darfur Civilians

JN301019 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Zul Haja 14 (SUNA) — Deputy Prime Minister Samuel Aru has said he does not support the idea of arming civilians in southern Kurdufan and Darfur.

Interviewed by SUNA, Aru said the arming of one group of people against other groups would only create instability.

He said the Armed Forces were responsible for maintaining security and the Army is capable of doing that, he added.

Aru is also the president of the southern Sudan political association.

Defense Minister on Need for More U.S. Aid

JN011442 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Sep (SUNA) — Staff Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, Transitional Military Council member and defense minister, has affirmed that the United States is very interested in maintaining good relations with Sudan in the service of the two countries' interests.

In a statement to the press following his meeting with (David Shin), U.S. charge d'affaires; and (Robert Biks), director of the military liaison office at the U.S. Embassy, here today, the defense minister said that the meeting dealt with Sudanese-U.S. relations and how to develop them both in military and political areas.

The defense minister also stressed that the United States will continue to extend military aid to Sudan, explaining that officials at the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum understand the need for the United States to double that aid during the coming year and that they will exert every effort to persuade the U.S. Administration of the need for that aid and its importance to Sudan.

Attorney General Orders Arrest of Officials

JN031518 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Sep (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has issued an order to arrest Shaykh Hasan Balil and Faruq al-Maqbul, former governors of the Bank of Sudan; Yusuf Sulayman, former minister of energy and mining; 'Awad al-Karim Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Department at the Bank of Sudan; and 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Khalifah, financial manager of the General Corporation of Oil. The order was issued according to a recommendation by an investigative committee. The committee noted the need to place these persons in solitary confinement to guarantee the safety of the investigation.

In another development, Layla Ibrahim Israel, secretary of defendant Baha' al-Din Muhammad Idris; and 'Uthamn 'Abduh, director of Idris' office, were arrested in accordance with the attorney general's directives after an attempt was made to smuggle some documents related to the case of defendant Baha' al-Din Muhammad Idris from the People's Palace during the 'Id al-Adha holidays. Four other employees of the People's Palace were also arrested because they are suspects in the same case.

Attorney General Delegates Power in Al-Tayyib Probe

JN011825 Khartoum SUNA in English 1748 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 1 (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati today issued a decree delegating some of his powers of the criminal procedures, the attorney general and illicit wealth combating acts, to the committee set for investigating mismanagements in the secretariat office of defendant 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, former vice president of ousted President Numayri.

On the other hand the attorney general has ordered the re-arrest of the former officer in the defunct state security organ defendant 'Asim Kabashi who has been quitted of being involved in torturing some of the Ba'th Party's members.

"The quital of the defendant is only confined to this case while the decision to put him under preventive detention is still in force according to Article 22 of the state security organ's law for the year 1973" the attorney general explained.

The defendent is still under interrogation on other cases.

Communist Party Leader Speaks on Southern Problem

JN021458 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1414 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Atbarah, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud, secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party, has called for a broad political front comprising all the political forces in the country in order to solve Sudan's problems, including the economic collapse, the supply difficulties, and the civil war.

Nuqud, who was speaking at a political meeting here last night, affirmed that the problem of the south cannot be settled with weapons but by democratic means. He also welcomed the political statement that the Council of Ministers issued last week on the problem of the south, adding that such a statement should have been issued on 6 April, the day of the victory of the popular uprising.

Nuqud also called for greater attention to the railway facility, the most important and cheapest means of transportation in Sudan as well as for reconsidering the issue of taxes and regional customs to reduce the cost of living. He also called for a reconsideration of the banking system in the country [word indistinct] the Bank of Sudan in this system.

Materials From Libya Arrive in Port Sudan

Crude Oil

JN311806 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 31 (SUNA) — The first consignment of the Libyan oil aid to Sudan reached Port Sudan during the last two days, official source in the General Petroleum Corporation (GPC) stated today. The acting director general of the GPC told SUNA that the consignment an equivalent of 50,000 ton of crude oil is a portion of 300,000 ton that Libya pledged to deliver to Sudan two months ago. Meanwhile the GPC director disclosed that the strategic oil reserve depot project currently under construction will be inaugurated next September.

Trucks, Military Equipment

JN032003 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Sep (SUNA) — The first consignment of the gift the Libyan Armed Forces presented to the Sudanese People's Armed Forces arrived in Port Sudan yesterday. This consignment comprises 60 heavy-duty trucks, oil and water tankers, several buses, various types of military equipment, and tents.

Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, Transitional Military Council member and defense minister, received Jali'a al-Fazzani, secretary of the Libyan brotherhood office in Khartoum, today accompanied by the three Libyan liaison officers who presented the gift to the defense minister.

The Sudanese defense minister asked the Libyan delegation to convey the thanks of the Sudanese people and their Armed Forces to the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution and the Libyan people for this gift.

SPLA Reports Government Drive in Southern Kurdufan

EA021829 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Citizens from southern Kurdufan who recently arrived at theheadquarters of Tiger, Timsah and Oil Battalions to join the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM], said that the military regime in Khartoum has mounted an all-out drive to curb the rising influence of the SPLA-SPLM in the area of southern Kurdufan. One of the defectors has been quoted as saying that the government was trying to stir up anti-SPLA sentiments among the citizens in the area by telling them that the SPLA only wanted to liquidate the civilian population in that area. It is to be noted that the military regime in pursuit [words indistinct] (?countering) the SPLA-SPLM has launched a large-scale campaign to mobilize and organize citizens in southern Kurdufan into a militia force for the ostensible purpose of enabling them to defend themselves against alleged SPLA attacks.

The official spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM has commented, saying that the movement, which is a national organization (?seeking) to embrace all Sudanese citizens, would do everything in its power to combat such malicious moves. Our efforts in that area are already bearing fruit. A large number of citizens of southern Kurdufan have refused to be misled by the government and have defected to the ranks of the SPLA-SPLM, the spokesman concluded.

TUNISIA

Further Reportage on Tension With Libya

Bourguiba Representative Comments

LD031557 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Summary] Member of the Political Bureau of the party and President's personal representative Mongi Kooli last night met with citizens in the Qasr Hilal district. At the meeting greetings were extended to the Algerian people and president for their continuous support of the Tunisian people. Mongi Kooli recalled the heroic struggle of the Tunisian people and their contribution to the liberation of the Maghreb states. "He then analyzed the characteristics of the Bourguibist regime, which (?pursues) true democracy, and pointed out that such civilized characteristics were the ones which made the Libyan regime hostile to Tunisia and led it to expel our workers in an oppressive manner unprecedented in history, a manner which is contrary to the principles of human ethics. Mongi Kooli stressed that Tunisia has always expected such a crisis to occur because the seeds of the crisis were sown a long time ago, and because of the clear difference between the Tunisian regime, which observes human rights and does not interfere in the internal affairs of others, and the Libyan regime, which adheres to slogans and theories which do not serve the interests of any people."

Trade Union Urges Solidarity

LD040842 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The general union of Tunisian workers (UGTT) national committee held an emergency meeting yesterday [Tuesday] under the chairmanship of the secretary general, Mr Badelaziz Bura'i to study the current situation in light of the ill treatment and arbitrary expulsion of our workers by the Libyan authorities and their accompanying hostile behavior against our country.

The committee strongly condemned this behavior and the ulterior intentions it indicates to obstruct our development efforts and our progress march, and the contempt and carelessness towards the sanctity of the workers it shows.

The committee expressed its commitment to the national pride, solidarity of the workers, and the spirit of intiative which characterized the various structures of the UGTT in its contributions in facing up to the situation and to the care of the expelled workers.

In the name of all its roots, the committee stresses all what came in the statements of the executive bureau, in this concern, which were issued on 14, 21, and 29 August 1985. The committee is completely committed to these statements and announces [word indistinct] and its bases to defend the sanctity of the sacred homeland.

The UGTT national committee praised the immortal solidarity which was shown by the Tunisian people with our expelled workers and their solidarity with the government and the republican regime in order to deter the insult and the aggression. The committee recorded with satisfaction the desire of the government to preserve the dignity of our workers and its continuous efforts to embrace the expelled and to supply them with honest work.

The committee and its roots decided to contribute one day's pay to the solidarity fund of our workers who have been expelled from Libya. It announces its complete readiness to contribute to any successful action which aims to employ our imigrant workers inside the borders of their homeland to supply them with permanent work. The committee praises the important historic visit by President Chadli Bendjedid, which comes at this critical time, and which expresses the exemplary strong ties between the two peoples and consolidates our confidence in the joint destiny.

The UGTT National Committee addresses a call to all the members of the UGTT to persist in the national trade union's work and to (?apply) everything in the statements issued by the executive bureau, especially refraining from any strike at this critical time and effectively participating in any national action which aims for the dignity of the people and the sanctity of the homeland.

Signed, Secretary General, Abdelaziz Bura'i.

'Source' Notes Military Cooperation With Algeria

LD031244 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1208 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Tunis, 3 Sep (KUNA) — An informed Tunisian source stated here today that military cooperation between Tunisia and Algeria has begun to assume a practical nature based on reality in order to confront any development which may take place in future.

In reply to a question by KUNA, the source did not rule out the possibility of setting up a joint Tunisian-Algerian field command if this proves to be necessary.

A Tunisian military delegation led by the chief of staff of the ground forces, Major General Yussuf Barakat, is currently visiting Algeria. In the Algerian capital the Tunisian military delegation yesterday held a meeting with a number of senior Algerian officers led by the chief of staff Major Gen Mostafa Benloucif.

Jordan's Husayn Conveys Support to Bourguiba

LD032327 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received a telephone call last evening from Jordan's King Husayn in which he conveyed the solidarity of the king and people of Jordan with President Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian people in the current situation.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Releases West Germans Held Since 22 Aug

NC030609 Paris AFP in English 0547 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Hafed Boudjema, near Tindouf, Algeria, Sept 3 (AFP) — Two West Germans captured by Saharan nationalist guerrillas on August 22 off the coast of Western Sahara were handed over to a West German diplomat at this Saharan refugee centre over the weekend.

The pair, engineer Herbert Beyer, 32, and electrician Michel Grossmann, 26, had been on their way from Tangiers to Banjul, Gambia, when their small boat was seized 140 km (90 miles) south of Dakhla after it broke down. They said they had been well treated.

The Polisario guerrillas reiterated, as they handed the men over, that any person or foreign company operating in Western

Sahara, which is occupied by Morocco, against whom the guerrillas are fighting, risked "serious danger" and a "tragic fate."

Communique Describes 21-23 Aug Fighting

LD311246 Algiers APS in English 1007 GMT 31 Aug 85

[All place names agency spelling]

[Text] SADR (Liberated Territories), 31/8/85 (APS) — 8 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 18 other injured following a series of attacks led by the Saharan Popular Army of Liberation against positions of the Moroccan Army from August 21st until August 23th, a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information indicated. On August 21st, the communique precise, the Moroccan forces in Oum Eddeguen, el-Masmar and north of Amoyguiz were shelled during many hours.

Other shelling of the Saharan Army damaged Moroccan positions in Oum Eddeguen and el-Masmar on August 22nd and 23rd, the communique added. Besides human losses in the Moroccan Army, these attacks resulted in the destruction of a land rover, a 120 mm gun, a 12.7 mm machine-gun, 7 blockhouses and an ammunition dump, the communique concluded.

23-28 Aug

LD021551 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] A communique issued by the Saharan Information Ministry today in the Saharan territory says units of the Saharan Army, during the period 23-28 of last month, mounted a series of attacks on a very wide front against the positions of the Moroccan Army, resulting in 9 Moroccan Army forces being killed and 21 wounded. The communique says the military operations led to the destruction of several positions and huge quantities of weapons and ammunition.

ETHIOPIA

Details on WPE Central Committee Session

Agriculture, Housing Discussed

EA031102 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The third regular meeting of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, which began yesterday with the presentation of central report by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, continued its discussions today by focusing on planning for economic and social development. The third regular meeting, which is being held at the WPE Central Committee Office, under the chairmanship of our comrade revolutionary leader, has discussed ways to increase and strengthen horticulture in urban and rural areas, so as to help contain and overcome food shortages; modern dairy, meat, fish and poultry and horticultural production; and also the need to start new production based on the objective realities of the central report. Discussions were also held on residential house cooperative movements in order to overcome housing shortages in towns.

The third regular meeting of the Central Committee will continue this afternoon.

On Defense Construction

EA032102 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee third regular meeting continued this afternoon by assessing the results achieved from efforts made on economic, social, and defense construction, and holding discussions focusing on actions to be taken to strengthen the general activities in the spheres. The meeting also discussed ways of strengthening workers control which is a manifestation of people's power, preparations for the formation of People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and issues related to this. This meeting which is being held at WPE Central Committee office conference hall under chairmanship of our comrade revolutionary leader will continue tomorrow.

Eritrean Leader Denies Receipt of Sudanese Aid

PM030747 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Aug 85 p 6

[Unattributed interview with Osman Saleh Sabbe, secretary general of the Eritrean Unified Liberation Front, in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What effect has the merger of the Eritrean revolution's fronts had on the resistance and the political efforts to settle the Eritrean question?

Answer: The merger of Eritrean fronts is an important development. For the first time in the history of the Eritrean revolution, which had been plagued with differences since 1970, the Eritrean factions are now united in one front.

Because of the individual structure, history, and ideology of each front we have had some difficulties but, thank God, we have managed to overcome most of these difficulties. In the next phase we will concentrate on our main task, which is the escalation of the armed struggle against the Ethiopian regime. On the other hand, we welcome any effort to settle the issue politically. We are still in favor of a political solution, but the Ethiopian regime meets that with intrinsgence and disinterest. We believe that Sudan is more qualified than any other side to play a mediating part between the Eritrean fronts and the Ethiopian regime.

Question: What is the attitude of the Eritrean fronts toward the Sudanese revolution and the improvement of Sudanese-Ethiopian relations?

Answer: After the popular uprising in Sudan, which was undoubtedly a blessed uprising that destroyed military dictatorship and hopefully will establish democracy, we sent a memorandum to the Military Council congratulating the Sudanese people, explaining the legal aspect of the Eritrean question, and seeking Sudan's political support for a political settlement of the issue. Sudan cannot ignore the Eritrean question because Eritrea is situated in Sudan's eastern border.

Question: Ethiopia believes that Sudan is the main supporter of the Eritrean revolution. How true is that, and where do you get your aid?

Answer: The Eritrean revolution is not run from Sudan. Sudan does not provide the Eritrean revolution with funds, arms, material aid, or political aid. The matter of the refugees and their movement within Sudan is a result of a neighborhood. Sudan cannot close its border with Eritrea because the two peoples are similar and intermingled. Eastern Sudan is inhabited by a mixture of Sudanse and Eritrean people. The Eritrean revolution has neither camps nor arms stores in Sudan. It does not use Sudanese territory as a route for arms supplies or training in the use of arms. Our arms come through the Red Sea. Eritrea has 1,000 km of coast on the Red Sea. We are in Sudan because of neighbourhood, not as a result of Ethiopian-Sudanese differences. We wish Sudan would take positive action to promote a peaceful settlement. It is in Ethiopia's interest to solve this problem so that it can devote its resources to development and to the rescue of its own people, but the Ethiopian regime still has the Haile Selassie mentality and still lives in the era of empires. The Eritrean problem was not caused by the Arab states or by Sudan. That cause steps from the Eritrean people and their own will. Ethiopia claims that the Arab states back and support the revolutionary military fronts, but the truth is that the little aid we receive from the West, the Arab states, and the friendly international organizations is aid which the Eritrean people rely upon for their livelihood in Eritrea and Sudan. It consists of food. We are fighting Ethiopia with our own will, blood, and limited resources.

Eritrean Statement Marks Struggle Anniversary

EA012127 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 1 Sep 85

["Organizational Statement" by the Eritrean People's LiberationFront [EPLF] marking 1 September 1985, the 24th anniversary of the commencement of armed struggle]

[Text] Today, the first of September, the Eritrean people have completed 24 years of armed struggle and will pass to the 25th. Even though the Eritrean people are peaceloving, with no desire to fight for even a day, let alone for all these years, they have proved during this quarter of a century that they are a courageous people who never stop before reaching their goal, namely, to achieve their human rights and national honor, because they have no other alternative.

The resistance put up by this small country and few people against the Ethiopian system, and to the superpowers behind them, and their shaking of a country which is 10 times as large in size and population, is a living monument that proves their patriotism, strength, and courage.

During the last 24 years, the Eritrean people have achieved this necessary for victory and independence including the people's unity, time-tested political leadership, and a conscientious and powerful army. In the large liberated areas they have laid a base for a people's government under which there will be people's self rule; improved living by their own effort and initiative; the right to speak with full confidence and without fear; and to develop their culture and customs, in whcih education and health services are provided for all equally. All of this is a clear indication that tomorrow's Eritrea will be highly developed and will be free and democratic.

This high state of development will not be reached via a smooth road nor by relaxing. The journey is full of obstacles, ups and downs, advances and retreats. Some citizens have lost hope and dropped out, During this journey, and have even spread the propaganda of defeat. But since the Eritrean people in general have chosen to continue the struggle rather than to live in defeat under an enemy or in exile, since their desire to return to their country and be master of their fate has not died out, and their spirit of struggle has not weakened, the cloud of darkness that was cast over our liberation struggle on various occasions cleared, and fences which used to look very strong were demolished, and the Eritrean revolution has become the pride of the people and an example for others. All these are victories the Eritrean revolution has won during the famous 24 years of struggle. It also took steps last year which proved its maturity and capability, which, in turn, strengthened it.

What worried the Eritrean people more than this last year was drought. 750,000 Eritreans were on the verge of death and the majority of them were suffering from poverty and hunger. For the enemy, what it had wished, happened, and in addition to burning crops, stealing grain, cattle, and other property, so that the Eritrean people could not overcome the problem, it ran up and down to make the Eritreans fight each other by arming peasants to shed the blood of their people through its cruel policy of promising food to those who joined the Army. During this time, the whole country and every Eritrean's effort was used to overcome the dangers of famine and death and to thwart the enemy's evil plan. The Eritrean people and their revolution proved their capability during this trying and difficult time.

Every Eritrean, inside or outside the country, who had a relatively better life has sacrificed his money, energy, and time to help his compatriots affected by the problem. The People's front has also used all its ability, money, energy, and property to contain this natural calamity which the Ethiopian colonialism deliberately wrosened. Within a short time, and with glorious efficiency, the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front], in conjunction with the Eritrean Relief Association, has distributed emergency life saving aid to 100,000 Eritreans.

It has settled approximately 200,000 in shelter camps, where they not only receive food aid on a daily basis, but medical and educational services as well. It has developed many thousands of hectares of land by constructing dams, providing farmers with seed, agricultural equipment, chemicals for pest control, and expert advice, so that the Eritrean people will not have to wait for outside aid. It has also proposed a cease-fire agreement to enable our people in the liberated areas and areas under enemy control to receive the necessary aid and for the resettlement work to continue.

It has issued an amnesty decree authorizing armed Eritreans forced by famine into the enemy camps to return to their villages and cultivate their land. After the peoples' situation was settled by this coordinated effort, the people's front captured Barentu to check the enemy's military aggression and to advance our armed struggle by destroying one of the enemy's strongest fortresses. During that gloriously victorious battle, our people's army completely destroyed three enemy brigades and captured modern weapons sufficient to double its firing power.

The fact that the gallant EPLA [Eritrean People's Liberation Army]has evacuated Barentu and Tessenei after foiling 13 Dergue army attempts to recapture Barentu, and after realizing that to continue fighting in the area was not in its interest with the enemy's heavy reinforcements, does not alter the balance of power. The EPLA put more than 9,000 Dergue soldiers out of action in the Barentu area, and captured thousands of weapons, including many strategic weapons, and won a great political, military, and moral victory.

Our people's army today is the best and most overwhelming. It will start this new year of struggle with full confidence; in a word, the situation is conducive to pressing ahead with our liberation struggle. By having been compelled to pit all of its forces in Ethiopia to recapture a single town, and having abandoned the Nakfa [words indistinct], which it had been reinforcing for years, the Addis Ababa government has demonstrated its weakness. In its realization of this, the enemy is deploying children on the war front to bolster its forces, having pressed them into national military service without even completing their military training. Meanwhile, the enemy is running up and down, trying to press more youths into the Army, the aim being to recruit youths in large numbers so as to achieve numerical superiority, particularly in Eritrea, to exhaust our revolution's manpower, and to finally weaken us. Our revolution's main task, in addition to its constant struggle to overcome the serious problems of drought, is to foil this evil enemy plan.

Young Eritreans forced to join the Army and under enemy control must escape from this enemy trap. Youths in our liberated territories and in exile must build up the potential of our glorious and gallant force. The objective reality of our revolution demands that every patriotic Eritrean must devote his energy, knowledge, ability, and life to our liberation struggle. It will be the supreme participation of the people which will untie the enemy's complicated knots, diminish the Eritrean people's sufferings, and rapidly advance the day of independence aspired to by every patriotic Eritrean.

On this glorious occasion of Eritrean revolution day, 1 September, the EPLF greets the EPLA members engaged in gallant and heroic actions and [name indistinct]; all those heroes who have persevered in their struggle in the Dergues' prisons without yielding to shackles and threats of death; the members of our mass organizations inside and outside Eritrea who are making daily sacrifice for their country; all Eritrean patriots who are thinking day and night about Eritrean independence and about ways of bringing the scattered Eritrean people together; and all friends of the Eritrean people's revolution who support the struggle politically, materially, and morally to help the Eritrean people attain their independence and to live in peace and prosperity.

The EPLF reiterates its pledge to intensify its struggle during the new year of struggle to crush the colonial army of Ethiopia wherever and whenever possible, and to spare no effort to bring Eritreans together, and to organize, educate, and take care of our people who are victims of the drought, to establish in the liberated areas political, economic, and social service institutions which will form the basis of independent Eritrea, and to carry out diplomatic activities to ensure that the Eritrean revolution obtains the necessary world publicity.

Struggle until victory. Independent and democratic Eritrea will be formed. Honor and glory for our [name indistinct]. Victory for the broad masses.

Desta Returns From Libya, Fruitful Results

EA311516 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Fiseha Desta today arrived in Addis Ababa after delivering a message from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, to brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and holding talks on relations between the two countries.

In a statement on his arrival in Addis Ababa, Comrade Fiseha Desta, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, said that the talk on the strengthening of existing comprehensive cooperative relations led to fruitful results. Comrade Fiseha said that the two countries have exchanged ideas on the international situation and have affirmed their anti-imperialist solidarity in addition to their commitment to strengthening their struggle for peace, welfare, and joint progress. In his statement, Comrade Fiseha disclosed that the two countries also discussed economic, political, and other bilateral issues.

Comrade Fiseha Desta was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Alemu Abebe, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Control Committee.

KENYA

Ugandan Delegation Arrives for Peace Talks

EA040907 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 4 Sep 85 p 1

[Nelson Oslemo Report: "Ugandans Arrive for Talks"]

[Text] An eight-man Uganda government delegation arrived in Nairobi last evening to resume peace talks over the future of the troubled nation. The talks under the chairmanship of President Daniel Arap Moi were adjourned early last week to enable the Uganda government officials and the warring guerrilla movement, the National Resistance Army (NRA), to hold independent consultations.

Thre government team arrived at the Jomo Kenyatta international airport late in the afternoon and was met by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, his Permanent Secretary, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat, and Uganda's acting high commissioner in Nairobi, Mr J. Bugingo.

It was led by the Minister for Defence and Vice Chairman of the Ruling Military Council, Col. Gad W. Toko, and included the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Olara Otunnu, the Minister for Internal Affairs, Dr Paul Ssemogerere, and the Minister for Justice and Attorney General, Mr Sam Kutesa. [Nairobi *THE NATION* in English on 4 September 1985 also carries a front-page report on the delegation's arrival, adding that the team also included Military Council Member Dr J.D. Kwaya]

Talks Resume

EA040944 Nairobi KNA in English 0900 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Nairobi Sept 4 (KNA) — The Uganda peace talks which were adjourned last week in Nairobi resumed this morning at Harambee House under the chairmanship of President Daniel arap Moi. The Uganda Military Council delegation is headed by Colonel Wilson Toko, while the National Resistance Army delegation is led by Mr Yoweri Museveni.

PTA States Seen Adopting Restrictive Practices

EA022038 Nairobi KNA in English 1620 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Nairobi Sept. 2 (KNA) — Several Preferential Trade Area [PTA] member-states have adopted restrictive practices contrary to objectives of the organization. The practices, particularly in respect of non-tariff barriers, have made the PTA move backwards, the Chairman of the PTA Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry David Fisher said in Nairobi today.

Statistics indicate a reduction in PTA levels of trade in several areas. The statistics also indicate that up to 90 per cent of clearing house settlements for some settlement periods have been in foreign exchange. Reading a progress report to the 150 delegates attending the first meeting of the federation, Mr Fisher called on the examination of and solutions for the trends. The future development of PTA depends on being able to deal with our teething problems in a mature and business-like manner, he said. The development also depends on the ability of member organizations and member-states to make decisions and judgements about PTA matters in the light of a medium and long term sub-regional viewpoint and not from short-term national protectionist motives.

Moi Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on Libyan Anniversary

EA301814 Nairobi KNA in English 1530 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Nairobi Aug 30 — President Daniel arap Moi today sent a message of congratulations to the president of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi on the occasion of his country's revolution due to be observed on Sunday 1st September. The presidents message stated: On behalf of the Government and people of Kenya, and my own behalf, I extend my warm congratulations to you and the people of Libya on this revolution day. We can both derive satisfaction that relations between our two countries are cordial and I look forward to the strengthening of these ties in the spirit of African brotherhood. I wish, Your Excellency, all the best and presperity for the brotherly people of the Socialist Peoples Arab Jamahiriyah.

SOMALIA

Barre Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on Anniversary

LD021815 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The SDR president, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, sent a message of congratulations today to the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the 1 September revolution of the Republic of Libya. In his message Challe Siad said: It is a great pleasure for me, Mr President, to convey to you this message of congratulations on the great occasion being celebrated by your people. Challe Siad said: Speaking in the name of Somali people, the party, the government and on my own behalf, I convey hearty greetings to and wish you, Mr President, good health, a long life and progress and prosperity for our brothers the people of Libya.

Radio Halgan Claims Victories in Galdogob

EA301934 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] A news flash: A report we have just received from the headquarters of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces based in Galdogob states that units of fighters from the 9th division of the front have killed 180 soldiers from the loyalist troops of Siad Barre and wounded 255 others. The DFSS fighters launched the successful offensive on the 35th battalion of the 11th brigade of the 21st division based in Abud Wak District, Ghel Gudut Region, Central Somalia on 29 August 1985 inflicting great reverses on the forces of the dictator Said Barre.

The report adds that the forces of the dictatorial regime of Mogadishu lost military hardware and vehicles. The DFSS fighters destroyed three tanks, four APC vehicles, three jeeps mounted with 106 mm field guns, 2 (?PG) fiats and 2 TM Fiats. In addition, the gallant fighters of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS burned all the ammunition, stores, fuel, and the communication offices [as heard] of the battalion.

The intrepid fighters of the DFSS also captured two APC vehicles, a very large quantity of light weapons of different makes rations and medical stores. The 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS lost 3 fighters while 10 others were wounded.

UGANDA

Maruru Promoted, Appointed Army Chief of Staff

EA031848 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Brigadier Zeddi Maruru has been promoted to the rank of major-general and appointed chief of staff of the Uganda National Liberation Army. The ceremony was performed by the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello in his office in parliament buildings. Meanwhile, the Military Council has reiterated its call on civilians to desist from rumor-mongering which might cause panic. The Military Council repeated it warning that anybody caught in the actg of spreading rumors will be dealt with accordingly. The public were further advised to disregard notices which may appear ordering them not to leave their houses.

UNLF-AD Says Government, NRA Preparing for War

AB031515 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 3 (AFP) — As the month-old Ugandan military regime prepared to resume talks with the country's main guerrilla movement here tomorrow, a small Ugandan political group today accused both sides of in fact preparing for renewed civil war in the troubled East African state. The talks, involving the new regime and the National Resistance Army (NRA) of former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni, began last Tuesday but were adjourned after just two days. They are aimed at reaching agreement on a permanent peace and a new government following the military overthrow of President Milton Obote on July 27.

In a statement released here today, the left-wing Uganda National Liberation Front-Anti-Dictatorship (UNLF-AD) questioned the sincerity of the two sides in seeking peace. "The tragic reality of the situation on the ground is that the talking parties, namely the two armies, are preparing for another round of factional civil war," the statement said. The group, which orginated in a 1979 conference of opposition groups in Tanzania, expressed concern at "indiscriminate" recruiting of "the worst elements" from former dictator Idi Amin's army into the Ugandan Army, and reported increased NRA recruitment, training and arms procurement, it said.

The UNLF-AD said that only a round-table conference of all political parties, groups and organizations held on the basis of democratic equality and at a mutually-agreed neutral location could overt a new civil war. The NRA, it went on, should "stop demanding power-sharing on the dictatorial Military Council" and support the demand for a round-table conference.

The NRA, which controls much of western Uganda, has demanded at least half the seats of the Military Council and stressed the need to reorganize Uganda's Armed Forces. But the statement by the UNLF-AD said the two armies had no right to impose a solution on the country, and that the question of the reorganization of the army could only be resolved through the proposed conference.

Yesterday in Kampala Ugandan Army Commander Bazilio Olara Okello warned that the government could not agree to the NRA having half the seats on the Military Council.

Okello Responds to Memo on Districts' Problems

EA032003 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Arrangements are under way for ministers and government officials to address the people of Apac and Lira districts and to assess the situation there. This was announced today by the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, when he was receiving the bishop of Lango, the right Reverend Melkisedek Otim, who presented to him a memorandum on the situation in the two districts. The general thanked the bishop for the memorandum and briefed him on the events that led to the overthrow of the Obote Government. The memorandum outlined the problems currently prevailing in the two districts and steps which should be taken to rectify the situation. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, Mr Abraham Waligo, the minister of public service and cabinet affairs, Mr Robert Kitariko, And Major Dr Kweya, a member of the Military Council. Bishop Otim was accompanied by assistant bishop of Lango Diocese, the Rev William Okodi.

CAMEROON

New Fund Created for State Undertakings

AB281956 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] An autonomous sinking fund has been created to work out prospects for state financial undertakings. The Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement, or the Autonomous Sinking Fund, placed under the supervision of the minister of finance, will also research, study, and negotiate the country's internal and external funding. It will manage all state credits and debits accruing from state financial lending and borrowing. The fund will provide basic counseling on the elaboration of the nation's indebtedness policy as well as represent the government in monetary and financial markets. The decree announcing the creation of the fund says its management organs will include an administration council, a general directorate, and financial inspectors or comptrollers.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Defends Human Rights Record

AB011428 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Bangui, Sept 1 (AFP) — Central African Republic ruler General Andre Kolingba defended his government's human rights record in a broadcast speech last night marking the fourth anniversary of his being handed power by civilian President David Dacko. He said that the administration of justice had shown real improvement, though it could still get better, and "parodies of trials" no longer took place, court proceedings being public and covered by the local and foreign press and observers. Disappearances and torture, "common currency [as received] in the past", were no longer among the customs of the country, Gen Kolingba added. There had been no political murders under his rule, he said. Prison conditions were the subject of vigilant attention by the government, with the purpose of making them "more humane" within the country's means, Gen Kolingba said.

Asserting his military government's support for "democracy, liberties and humanism", the Central African president also noted its respect for religious belief and its concern to ensure every citizen had sufficient food and health care. Gen Kolingba attacked opponents of his government who refused to respect the laws of the country and sought the protection of other states or humanitarian organizations, claiming they were victims of human rights violations. He pointed to the visit of Pope John Paul II to Bangui last month as a sign of international confidence in his government.

Turning to the country's financial situation, he said it had met its obligations to the International Monetary Fund, while the medium and long term debt service ratio has improved from 55 percent in 1983 to 40 percent last year. The national economy was in better health, and the achievements of this recovery should consolidated, Gen Kolingba said.

CHAD

GUNT Forms Supreme Council of Revolution

AB302238 Paris AFP in French 1428 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Cotonou, 30 Aug (AFP) — A Supreme Council of the Revolution [CSR], which is presided over by Goukouni Oueddei, head of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], was created in Cotonou on Friday following the meeting of the various factions of the GUNT in the Beninese capital. The GUNT is the opposition party to the Ndjamena regime. The communique read after the meeting said that this council, which will be headed by a secretary general, will be in charge of planning, orienting, and controlling the activities of the GUNT. It will also create a ministry of state.

As for relations with Libya, a document containing 12 main points was handed over to the Libyan side by the GUNT officials.

According to several participants in the Cotonou meeting, which began on 23 August and was aimed at strengthening relations among the various GUNT factions, the talks were successful because unity among them was achieved.

The factions present at the Cotonou meeting with Goukouni Oueddei were the People's Revolutionary Movement, represented by Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, who is also the vice president of the GUNT; the Chadian National Liberation Front [Frolinat] of Abdelkader Yacine; the Western Armed Forces of Moussa Medela; the Fundamental Frolinat of Hadjero Senoussi; the First Army of Mahamat Abba Said, and the Rally of the Fatcho Balam Patriotic Forces.

According to Radio Bardai, the GUNT radio station, a delegation of the Chadian Action for Unity and Socialism attended the meeting as an observer.

Further Report

LD302300 Paris International Service in French
2115 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The seven factions of the Chad opposition meeting in Cotonou have decided to set up a Supreme Council of the Revolution, which is presided over by Goukouni Oueddei, who leads the Transitional Government of National Unity. The council is to have a secretary general. With regard to relations between GUNT and Libya, a 12-point document has been given by the Chad side to the Libyan delegation. From Cotonou, Stephen Smith reports:

[Smith] As the Cotonou statement says, it is a real restructuring of GUNT. Almost 6 years to the day after the signing of the Lagos agreements, the unity of action of the eight [as heard] Chad factions has been asserted and is to be consolidated by the Supreme Council of the Revolution, which is defined as the organ of creation, orientation, and control of GUNT. During a transitional period, the identity of each of the components of the coalition is to be recognized, according to the text, but a general congress will be called a year from now to permit, I quote, the fusion of all the democratic tendencies. Whatever one may think of the chances of success for such an ambition, one may recognize in the Cotonou conference a constructive dynamism that has permitted the setting up of a new political and organizational platform. However, the clarification of relations with Libya caused problems, as one might easily anticipate, given GUNT's dependence on its strategic ally. Nevertheless, GUNT presented the Libyans with a document which states clearly the conflict existing due to certain financial manipulation, hindrances to the free circulation of Chadian militants and also, I quote, the setting up of an administration modeled on Libyan lines [words indistinct].

Oueddei Comments on Libya

LD312344 Paris International Service in French 2115 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] In Cotonou, the seven Chad opposition factions have not just decided to reform their common structure by setting up a Supreme Council of the Revolution of 65 members, which will direct the actions of the Transitional Government of National Unity but also had discussions with a Libyan delegation on their relations with Tripoli. All is not as well as it might be between the armed opposition to President Hissein Habre and Libya. They find that Libya intervenes too much in their affairs, subsidizing certain factions at the expense of others. The administration modeled on Libyan lines and set up in the north of Chad does not seem to be to the taste of the population. The differences appear in the exclusive interview granted by GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei to our correspondent in the Benin capital, Stephen Smith:

[Begin Oueddei recording] We have a common fight to lead, the anti-imperialist fight. In this, too, we have our own way of seeing things, which we explained to our Libyan friends, that we, our positions, the way in which we fight our enemies (?go against each other) and also they (?sell) their point of view to (?our friend). Together we can see [words indistinct] and then society will be in a good position to continue the fight. You know that since GUNT has had (?incitement to defect), several factions have criticized the GUNT president and Libya.

[Word indistinct] Goukouni, Libya's puppet. Thus, due to the [word indistinct], the misunderstandings, we considered it necessary to begin a debate between the GUNT components and a Libyan delegation to (?eliminate) at least all misunderstandings, and within this framework we had a meeting and this meeting was very, very positive [words indistinct]. [End recording]

In any case, the Chad opposition says it is still ready to talk with the Ndjamena government. Its program is founded on the principles of the territorial integrity, national sovereignty, and secularism of the Chad state. Finally, one of the factions represented at Cotonou, the Democratic Revolutionary Council, has not yet signed the final statement. Its head, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, currently held in Libya, may however be released shortly and thus add his signature to the document.

CDR Not Included

AB032040 Paris AFP in French 1350 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, 3 Sep (AFP) — The Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR — Chadian opposition) wishes to dissociate itself from initiatives taken recently in Cotonou by several other groups making up the opposition to President Hissein Habre, the council's representative in Paris, Thiam Tidjani, affirmed today. "The CDR was not represented at the meeting," he told AFP, "and is therefore not party to the decisions that were made."

"To us the CDR," continued Thiam Tidjani, "nothing has changed. The release of our secretary general, Acheik Ibn Oumar, who is being detained by the Libyans in northern Chad since last November, remains an unchangeable precondition to any discussion."

Recalling rumors spreading in the Beninese capital that Acheik Ibn Oumar would sign the "Cotonou Agreement," which notably provides for the creation of a "Supreme Council of the Revolution," Thiam Tidjani felt that the secretary general of the CDR "cannot really appreciate the situation unless he is released."

"The unity of the opposition is necessary for any national reconciliation," he stated, "but this unity must be achieved on two clear principles: the territorial integrity of Chad and its sovereignty."

Al-Qadhdhafi Said Behind Meeting

AB031514 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 2 sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Libya continues in its efforts to perpetually destabilize Chadians and thus prevent them from understanding one another. This time, it is Cotonou, the capital of Benin, which serves as the venue for the new Libyan masquerade against Chad. Throughout the past week, Tripoli, with the help of the dollar power, the large delegation dispatched to Cotonou, and those already present there, tried to revive a so-called opposition to the Chadian Government with the connivance of their hosts.

At the end of the meeting entirely organized, financed, and arranged by Al-Qadhdhafi through Massoud and Cetta, another name is said to have been given to the Libyan-backed group with the vowed design to utilize puppets — still the same ones — to perpetuate the occupation of part of Chad by Libyan troops; a so-called Supreme Council of the Revolution is said to have been set up at the end of the meeting held in Cotonou, which of course, it should be recalled once again, was held at the insistance of Al-Qadhdhafi with the connivance of the Beninese authorities. The establishment of such an association whose treacherous role is known, has no other objectives but to destabilize and weaken Chad's efforts to restore peace and harmony in this country. This is why it is clear to everyone that the meeting held in Cotonou could only have been organized by Libya even though international media have mentioned names which, in fact, have been recognized as those of traitors serving Libyan interests in Chad for years.

All of these facts have led us to the conclusion that Al-Qadhdhafi continues to entertain his Machiavellian ambitions concerning Chad. Here is one example: After trying in vain to patch up a new opposition — which can serve his cause — last July, Al-Qadhdhafi came out again by trying to revive the so-called Transitional National Union Government which only exists in the troubled mind of the colonel of Tripoli and those of his puppets who are ready to please, provided this is in line with his objective of seeing Chad disappear as an independent, sovereign, respected, and respectable nation. Thus, once again Al-Qadhdhafi has found the time favorable to resume the same activities he failed to carry out in Brazzaville. If I have failed here, I can succeed there; why not continue to try, the leader of international terrorism has probably asked himself. In fact, Al-Qadhdhafi has found irresponsible people in the group currently ruling Benin. This small group has agreed to host the meeting organized by Al-Qadhdhafi in return for — as should be expected in such cases — financial assistance. As for Al-Qadhdhafi himself, he did not bother himself at all, as this week's *JEUNE AFRIQUE* reports, and I quote: More than Benin, which hosted the meeting, it was in fact Libya of Colonel Aql-Qadhdhafi which prepared the meeting held in Cotonou. The weekly then specifies that Mustapha Abou Cetta, the Libyan ambassador to Cotonou played a particularly active role during and after the meeting. Abou Cetta is considered as Al-Qadhdhafi's key man in West Africa, adds our colleague, who further asserts that Abou Cetta has personal and frequent contacts with President Mathieu Kerekou as well as with other leaders in the West African subregion.

Everything is clear now in the eyes of those who doubted the role of Al-Qadhdhafi in perpetuating the dramatic situation in Chad. Why is Libya so much against Chad? Why is it determined to use Chadians at all times against their own country? It is true that Chadians who know Al-Qadhdhafi know the answer. His attitude in the Chadian tragedy answers this question. First, let us say that by adopting this attitude, Libya wants to maintain its troops in the occupied part of the country. To do this, it needs to distract public attention through a maneuver which consists in finding men capable of hiding this glaring reality. Then, for Al-Qadhdhafi, there is the need to distract the the Libyan people from their real problems. We have just learned that an attempt to overthrow the Tripoli dictator has been foiled and that the doznes of soldiers who plotted it have been arrested or killed. There are real problems in Libya where the people do not understand Al-Qadhdhafi's peevishness to spend his taxpayers' money on fulfilling his ambitions. What are Al-Qadhdhafi's ambitions in Chad?

For Chadians, the intentions of the leader of international terrorism are summed up in the massive deportation of our compatriots of the BET [Borku-Ennedi-Tibesti regions] to Libya, to the massive installation of Libyans in the country's occupied area, the constant reinforcement of Libyan troops in this occupied area and now the forced granting of Libyan nationality to Chadian living in the occupied area. One wonders about the role of the authors of these shameful acts. How can they speak on behalf of a people while at the same working toward its extermination? Bardai, the so-called headquarters of a pseudo GUNT, is in reality only a prison where Chadians are detained or executed. At least, we can affirm that the Bardai locality serves as a front door to the Aozou Strip as well as an exit from Faya-Largeau. No, Chadians must not allow themselves to be distracted by these puppets whose only mission is to serve — like a slave — the sworn enemy of the Chadian people. Adbel Afiz Massoud and Abou Cetta have no business in Chad. They must not impose any solution on the Chadian people and they have no reason to represent Chad at any meeting. On this issue, the Chadian Government's position is very clear: For the return of peace in Chad, the OAU has asked Congo to search for a solution to the differences between Libya and Chad. The Congolese head of state is making all efforts toward this goal, even if not much is made about his moves. Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya did not find it appropriate to heed to this decision made by the continental organization. His arguments, in any case will not have any effect on Chad. Certainly, the moves by the Tripoli colonel are irrational but they will surely meet on their way the mobilized and conscientious determination of the Chadian people.

France Grants Loans To Develop Animal Husbandry

AB031235 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt] French-Chadian cooperation was again demonstrated this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation where two agreements were signed between the Chadian and French Governments. The two loans amount to 350 million CFA francs.

Under the first agreement, France will grant Chad 325 million CFA francs to help eradicate (?rinderpest) from Chad, within the framework of the inter-African campaign against this epidemic. The second agreement is for 25 million CFA francs which will be used to support the Directorate of Animal Husbandry in Chad in gathering, after a survey, the major and necessary data characterizing traditional animal husbandry in the socioeconomic life in Chad.

BENIN

Kerekou Opens Session on Upcoming Party Congress

AB022203 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpts] An important extraordinary session of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRPB] Central Committee opened this morning under the chairmanship of President Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee. The session was essentially devoted to the preparations for the Second Ordinary National Congress of the PRPB. Speaking at the opening session this morning, President Kerekou thanked members of the national preparatory committee set up for this congress and responsible for the quality of work done. In fact, during this session members of the Central Committee will have to critically analyze documents concerning the preparations for the second ordinary national congress of the party. Among other things, they will have to fix a final timetable of tasks to be accomplished before the second ordinary national congress of the party; they will also have to give conscious and responsible thought to the report presented in order to make the upcoming second ordinary national congress of the party a total success. Here is President Kerekou at the opening session this morning:

[Begin Kerekou recording] Comrade members of the Central Committee of the PRPB, set up by decision No 47p/PCT on 27 January 1985, which is wisely supplemented by Decision No 267p/PCT of 11 March 1985, and solemnly installed by us on Tuesday, 19 February 1985 at the People's Hall of the Presidency of the Republic, the National Preparatory Commission of the second ordinary national congress of our vanguard party, the PRPB, completed its work on 12 August 1985, and the report made on it was presented to us on Saturday 24 August 1985 by Comrade Romain Vilon Ghezo, vice president of the Presidium of the National Preparatory Committee of the congress.

Comrades in arms and comrades in struggle, by the draft documents drawn up by the national preparatory commission of the congress, you can imagine the importance of this present extraordinary session. That is why, as members of the steering organ of the revolutionary vanguard of our militant people, charged with a national, revolutionary, and historic mission, we must make sure that we have thoroughly studied these draft documents before sending them to the other organs of our party. This means we should never stop assuming all our responsibilities by going over those documents several times, if necessary, in order to give them a new, creative inspiration of the highest quality. [end recording]

Kerekou Receives Togolese Minister, Message

AB302300 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Our great comrade in struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, this afternoon at the Presidential Palace granted an audience to Brother Ayite Mawuko Ajavon, Togolese minister of justice. Accompanied to the presidential office by his Beninese counterpart, the Togolese justice minister was bearer of two messages from President Eyadema to our great comrade in struggle:

[Begin recording] [Ajavon] You are aware that our two countries — Togo and the People's Republic of Benin — maintain very close and previleged relations. Within this framework, the two heads of state should hold exchanges of views to examine problems facing our subregion. It is within this framework that the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, sent me to his brother and friend, President Mathieu Kerekou, in order to convey to him, first of all, his sincere regards and his feelings of deep esteem, as well as to deliver two messages to him. Despite his busy schedule, the Beninese head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, granted me an audience immediately and I delivered the two messages from the Togolese head of state to him and I conveyed to him his feelings of brotherly friendship.

[Unidentified reporter] Can we know the contents of these two messages?

[Ajavon] I cannot reveal the contents to you because the messages given to me by the head of state were meant for his brother.

[Reporter] How are the relations between Togo and Benin?

[Ajavon] I told you earlier that nothing beclouds these relations because they are priveleged and very good. We are a family and we understand ourselves very well.

[Reporter] Do you already know the authors of the explosions currently taking place in the Togolese capital? If so, what are their aims?

[Ajavon] Investigations are still going on and at the moment. We cannot tell you the authors of these explosions. But very soon, more light will be shed on all these explosions and we will know the authors. Then, you will also learn, through the media or through a message to the head of state, about what is happening in our country. [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives Togolese Minister, Message

AB021533 Paris AFP in French 1524 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 1 Sep (AFP) — Atsu Koffi Amegah, Togo's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation was received in audience on Saturday by the Burkinabe head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara to whom he delivered a personal message from Togolese president, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The Togolese emissary did not reveal the contents of the message but told newsmen that his visit was within the framework of regular exchanges of views between Presidents Eyadema and Sankara.

Ministry Officials Discuss Reorganization

AB311119 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall of the national health school, CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] delegates and directors and heads of the departments of various ministries met in order to discuss the new structures and responsibilities. Here is the report by (Patrick Dezongo):

[Begin recording] The objective of these meetings was to allow the CDR militants and the responsible members of the ministries to give their views on issues concerning the functioning of structures and the necessary changes which must be brought about. These debates provided an opportunity to present suggestions for the revitalization of the ministries and the elaboration — together with the Burkina Faso president — of the exigencies for the exercise of power by the CDR. These various meetings resulted in a consultation between the president of Burkina Faso and all CDR delegates and directors and heads of services from all ministries, which was held in the lecture hall of the national health school. During the meeting which lasted more than 2 hours, the president of Burkina Faso once again explained the necessity of implementing the power of the people and also elaborated on the role which henceforth befalls the CDR in the process of the qualitative advancement of the democratic Republic of Burkina Faso. It is within this framework that the president of Burkina Faso announced that in the near future, new structures will be set up, which will strengthen the power of the CDR, as in relation with the ministries.

Ministerial councils will be set up and meet periodically — possibly daily depending on the nature of issues to be treated. Thus, all issues will have to be jointly studied by the CDR and the ministries before they are passed on to the president and are approved by the Presidency. To that end, each ministerial department will have to hold periodic councils and the CDR will, of course, take part. "Light" structures will be set up in order to avoid bureaucratic "heaviness." All decisions on promotion or departure for training courses will henceforth be decided together with the CDR which have the power to sanction all offenders. Besides, the ministries charts will be elaborated in close collaboration with the CDR; they will be simple but efficient.

One of the decisions issued by the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] chairman and which, doubtless, surprised the audience is the suppression of posts of permanent under secretaries. The president of the CNR and Burkina Faso elaborated on the main reasons which prompted him to take that decision. For example, the head of state said that permanent under secretaries are obstacles between the minister and the worker. Most of them are cadres from outside the ministries to which they are appointed. The load of work that they are responsible for their lack of technical knowledge of some issues which they have to master make them appear irritable to the workers. In many cases, this situation leads them to impose "heavy" bureaucracy. Henceforth, these functions will be assumed by ministry cadres who are politically trained and technically competent.

GHANA

Attack on Ghanaians in Ivory Coast Reported

AB031902 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Sept 85

[Text) Reports from the Ivory Coast quote Ghanaian Embassy officials as saying that many Ghanaians living in the capital, Abidjan, have been beaten and robbed following last Sunday's African Cup of Nations soccer match between Ghana and the Ivory Coast. According to the official, Ghanaians living in several Abidjan districts have complained they have lost many or all of their possessions. They said gangs of Ivorians sought out Ghanaians in several of the city's poorest quarters to exact revenge, following rumors that two Ivorians had been killed and others injured at the match which took place in Kumasi.

Ivorian fans who went to Kumasi said on Ivory Coast State Television yesterday, that no Ivorian supporters died in Kumasi. But the official Ivorian daily, *FRATERNITE MATIN*, reported that eight Ivorian supporters were injured during scuffles at the match, and that one needed surgery. Ghanaian officials also said they had reports from several Ghanaian sources that four Ghanaian women were beaten and thrown into Abidjan lagoon. There are also reports of 50 Ghanaians who complained that their homes had been looted, and had been injured, and are taking refuge at the Ghana Embassy. A 28-year old Ghanaian from Dominase in Ashanti region said his house at Port Bouet near Ivory Coast's international airport was stormed by some 50 Ivorians armed with knives, swords and sticks.

Another Ghanaian who asked not to be identified, said the Ivorians robbed him of everything, and that one of them threw acid over him, resulting in his face being badly burnt. Another Ghanaian who showed facial wounds and smashed teeth said an Ivorian had beaten him with a hammer. A statement on Ivorian State Radio last night described reported incidents in Kumasi as minor, saying they were not necessarily directed against the Ivorians.

Meanwhile, Ghana's ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Colonel Dan Prah, yesterday discussed the situation with the Ivorian foreign minister, Mr Simeon Ake. Colonel Prah said later that Mr Ake told him that the Ivorian police had been instructed to stop people from looting and fighting, but several Ghanaians complained that police did not intervene to help them.

In another development, the Political Bureau of the Ivorian Democratic Party has denounced acts of vandalism and pillage, and described the situation since the Kumasi match as regrettable. the statement reaffirmed the Ivorian Government's policy of peace, dialogue and brotherhood, and said sports should encourage rapprochement between peoples. It called on Ivorian police to ensure protection of people and goods, adding that those caught looting will be arrested.

Association Protests

AB031853 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The Ghana Football Association, GFA, has protested to the African Football Confederation about the way and manner matches involving the national team, the Black Stars, and other African national teams have been officiated in recent times. A statement signed by the chairman of the GFA, Elias Teye, made specific mention of the Black Stars-Elephants of the Ivory Coast African Cup of Nations elimination second leg at the Kumasi Sports Stadium last Sunday which was handled by referee (Abdulaye Broge) and his linesmen, all from Mauritania. The GFA explained that the crowd behavior which led to the abrupt end of the match was a reaction and manifestation of the disenchantment of the spectators against the evident bias of the match officials. The GFA noted with regret that its earlier protest on similar grounds in the world cup match against Libya which was copied to the confederation did not seem to receive the much needed attention.

The statement however appealed to the Ghanaian soccer public to exercise the greatest restraint in the face of the evident attempts by match officials from other sister African countries to undermine the efforts to develop and strengthen the national team. It added that appropriate measures to seek the needed redress by the GFA is being taken.

Iranian Delegation Ends Visit, Departs

AB011355 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] The 5-man Iranian delegation, which was in the country, has flown to Sierra Leone after a week's visit. In a predeparture interview, the leader of the delegation, Mr Ahmad Shafat, deputy minister in the ministry of construction and rural development, said both Ghana and Iran have common problems in their rural development programs and he proposed an exchange of personnel from both countries in the fields of cottage industries, agriculture, and rural education.

Mr Shafat called on developing countries to focus their attention on rural development in the hope to achieve real independence. He said in spite of the Iraq-Iran war, his country will give more meaning to South-South cooperation by sharing its experience with other developing countries.

He disclosed that the national team, the Black Stars, would be invited to Iran next February to participate in a soccer competition to commemorate that country's national day. He further announced that as manifestation of Ghana-Iran cooperation, a consignment of food and drugs would soon arrive in the country to augment the nation's requirements. While in the country, the delegation toured parts of the Central, Greater Accra, and Volta regions.

IVORY COAST

Ghanaians Said Attacked After Soccer Incident

Ghana Embassy Official

AB031430 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Abidjan, Sep 3 (AFP)—Four Ghanaian women, including one who is pregnant, are missing after being thrown into a lagoon here yesterday during anti-Ghanaian rioting which followed a football match on Sunday, a Ghanaian Embassy official said here today. Some 40 Ghanaian injured during the violence yesterday have taken refuge in the embassy, he added. The violence, which also included attacks on Ghanaian-owned shops in Abidjan, came after incidents during an African Nations Cup match between Ghana and Ivory Coast in the Ghanaian city of Kumasi on Sunday.

During the incidents, which are believed likely to lead to sanctions against Ghana from the African Football Confederation, angry Ghanaian fans attacked some 5,000 fans from neighbouring Ivory Coast when their team drew 0-0, allowing the visiting team to qualify for the finals. This led to scenes of violence here yesterday, during which the four women were thrown into the Abidjan lagoon.

Attacks on Ghanaians also occurred in other parts of Ivory Coast, although it was not immediately known whether there were casualties, the official said. The embassy official said the ambassador had received assurances from the Ivory Coast Foreign Ministry that the security forces had been ordered to quell the rioting. Ivory Coast radio yesterday broadcast appeals for calm.

Party Issues Communique

AB031338 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] We are going to return to the issue of the football match played last Sunday between the Black Stars and the Elephants. The Political Bureau has just issued a communique.

Following the football match between the Ivory Coast and Ghana on 1 September 1985 in Kumasi, as a result of which some Ivorians were subjected to some maltreatment, some individuals are engaged in acts of vandalism and looting against Ghanaian nationals. In the face of this regrettable situation, the Political Bureau of the party reminds all about the policy of peace, dialogue, hospitality, and fraternity which should remain a constant characteristic of our behavior. It furthermore recalled that sports must at all costs be a factor of rapprochement bringing together the youth of our countries and should never be used as a pretext to create a situation of conflict between the various communities. The Political Bureau of the party therefore appeals to the Ivorian people and invites them to maintain the climate of peace and fraternity with the brotherly people of Ghana. The Political Bureau warns all those who, using the pretext of the anger of the Ivorians over the treatment given to our countrymen in Kumasi, should engage in looting and vandalism. The Political Bureau requests the security forces to continue to ensure the protection of persons and properties of all the inhabitants of this country and consequently to catch and send to the justice authorities all those who might be caught redhanded looting and engaging in acts of vandalism.

Radio Refutes Rumor

AB031355 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Seven thousand of them departed and 7,000 have returned. So there was no loss of life among the Ivorian supporters that went to Kumasi as some rumors have it. Even though it is true that there were some incidents in Kumasi at the end of the match between the Black Stars and the Elephants, the magnitude of this should not be exaggerated.

Radio Commentary

AB031115 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Concerning the success of the Elephants in the semifinal of the elimination tournament, it is true that some incidents took place in Kumasi at the end of the match between the Black Stars and the Elephants, but we should not exaggerate their importance. The incidents, which can be considered comparatively unimportant, were not necessarily directed against Ivorians. The Ivorian people — whose maturity, good citizenship, and sportsmanship are well known — would be wrong to soil the brilliant victory of the Elephants by uncontrolled acts committed as a reprisal. Nobody would understand why Ivorians should adopt a behavior completely opposed to our country's ideals and the brotherood and friendship advocated by the head of state after they had demonstrated a particularly worthy attiude during Ivory Coast '84 [the African soccer cup championship organized in Ivory Coast in 1984]

Ivorians are therefore urged to remain calm and to continue to live in harmony with the other communities. Living in harmony with others means to fraternize and to be solidaristic and this is what President Houphouet-Boigny has always preached. Brotherhood and solidarity are two essential elements for the maintenance of peace and stability.

LIBERIA

SECOM Sets Deadline for Submission of Candidates

AB031400 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The Special Elections Commission, SECOM, has set September 12 as the deadline for all political parties to submit the names of their nominees and candidates who will be contesting in the forthcoming general elections on October 15. Speaking to the press shortly after documents of the Liberian Action Party were presented to SECOM making it a full-fledged political party yesterday, Chairman Harmon said his commission has decided on September 12 because the process leading to elections required a decision as to what form the ticket would take, adding it is the cause factor that worries us [sentence as heard].

LAP Seeks Timetable Extension

AB031410 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Presenting his party's probated political documents to the Special Elections Commission, SECOM, the chairman of the Liberian Action Party, LAP, Counselor Tuan Wreh, appealed to SECOM to petition the government of Liberia to again extend [as heard] the general election day from October 15 to November 19 instead, adding it would still be within the scope of the said approved revised timetable which acknowledges January 5 of next year as the date for the legislature to convene for organizational purposes and 6 January as the inauguration day and transfer of power to the second republic. In a quick reply to the recommendation from the chairman of LAP, Counselor Tuan Wreh, Ambassador Harmon said it is difficult at this moment to make any change in the schedule as the commission is already behind.

LAP Asks Release of Sirleaf, Political Prisoners

AB031530 Paris AFP in English 1205 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Monrovia, Sept 3 (AFP) — The opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP), authorised last week to contest general elections here next October 15, has asked the authorities to release its Executive Committee member Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf "unconditionally as a gesture to promote national unity and reconciliation", the state news agency LINA reported today. At a meeting Monday with the Special Elections Commission, LAP officials also appealed to the commission to ask Liberian leader Samuel Doe to release all political prisoners "unconditionally in order for them to exercise their franchise" during the elections, LINA said.

Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf, widely rumoured to be the LAP's prospective presidential candidate, was jailed by the military government here for allegedly referring to the authorities as "idiots" in a speech delivered in the United States last July. She is being tried by a military tribunal behind closed doors for sedition.

NIGERIA

Government Denies Suspending Tribunals

AB031912 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The federal government says it has not directed the special military tribunals to suspend their sittings and adjourn cases before them. A cabinet office statement in Lagos today therefore described as false a report published by a section of the press to this effect. According to the statement, the tribunals are to continue to perform the functions assigned to them in line with the traditions of the decree establishing them. Commissions of inquiry are also to continue with their assignments in like manner.

Agreement on Steel Complex Signed With USSR

AB301718 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] A new agreement on the completion of the Ajokuta Steel Complex has been signed. This follows 1 week of negotiations between a Nigerian delegation and the technical partners for the project from the Soviet Union. The Nigerian team was led by the general manager of the steel company, Alhaji Magaji Inua, while Mr U.N. Kalashnikov, was at the head of the technical partners.

CGS Ukiwe Warns Journalists To Check Facts

AB031030 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Nigerian journalists have been warned to exercise restraint while enjoying their regained freedom. The chief of general staff [CGS], Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, who gave the warning yesterday advised journalists to always cross-check their facts before publication. He reiterated the intention of the present military government to run an open administration. Commodore Ukiwe said that the state governments, the federal ministries, and parastatals should also follow the government's example by running an open system.

Papers Urge Additional Reforms, Review

AB021135 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 2 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* agrees with the *DAILY STAR* and calls on journalists to be objective in their reports and to ensure at all times that only the truth is published. The *OBSERVER* describes the abrogation of the controversial decree as a triumph of truth over falsehood and a victory for the people. It believes that the (?death) of the decree will go a long way in helping to build a fair and just political, social, and economic climate for the nation. The paper expresses the hope that speedy efforts will be made to review the other decrees promulgated by the ousted regime.

Decree No 2 Review Urged

AB021330 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 2 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *DAILY TIMES* suggests that President Ibrahim Babangida's promise to review existing decrees, should start with Decree No 2 which empowered the Buhari regime to detain anyone without trial. The paper notes that all those detained under the decree are subjected to various forms of inhuman treatments by security agencies like the NSO [Nigerian Security Organization] and the police. It advises that the reorganization planned for the NSO should be extended to the police and that the roles of the two agencies be clearly defined. In doing this, the *TIMES* wants the military administration to restrict the NSO to identifying and dealing with activities which threaten the security of the nation, while the responsibility of investigating criminal activities should rest on the police.

New NSO Guidelines Suggested

AB021420 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The Nigerian Security Organization, NSO, is the focus of the *NATIONAL CONCORD*. The paper says it is unfortunate that the organization has failed over the years to perform the functions for which it was established in 1976. The *CONCORD* points out that the recent revelation of the internal working of the NSO shows that the organization was a cardinal force in the Buhari administration which was characterized by the display of brutal arrogance, naked power, and politics of subjugation. The paper believes the NSO needs a new orientation with objectives spelled out and parameters of operations clearly drawn. This, according to it, is to make it possible for the public to know what duties are exactly performed by the organization, vis-a-vis the police and other security agencies. It is against this background that the paper welcomes the decision of the new military administration to overhaul and reorganize the NSO with a view to making it more credible, reliable, and efficient. That was the *NATIONAL CONCORD*.

Commentary on Detainees, Rationale of New Regime

AB011505 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Stephen Eka commentary]

[Text] In his maiden address to the nation, the president, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, promised to treat the problems of detainees with dispatch. Indeed a chain of actions followed almost immediately. First, the deputy inspector general of police, Alhaji Mohammadu Gambo, took newsmen round the National Security Organization, NSO, interrogation centers. It was in one of the centers that he indicated that a panel had been set up to work day and night to study the case of each of the detainees. And as the president was addressing members of the diplomatic corps on Friday, he said some of the detainees might be gaining their freedom.

Of course, even before that, some people detained under the abrogated Decree No 4 had been set free. The climax of it all was the release of 87 other detainees. These include ex-governors, former ministers, commissioners, and senators, as well as conspicuous political ex-figures, businessmen, foreigners, and ordinary persons. Various reasons were advanced for the incarceration of these men. Principal among these was the role some of them played during the period of civil rule from 1979 to December 1983. The military government that took over late in December 1983 had asked all political appointees to report at the nearest police stations. Most of the people promptly complied; a few sneaked out of the country and have since been in exile.

It is common knowledge that some of the detained politicians had been tried by military tribunals. Many of those tried could not defend themselves against the allegation that they looted the public treasury or misused their positions to amass wealth. When some of them were asked to plead for mitigation, they merely mumbled some words. A few of them, confronted with incontrovertible evidence could only stammer. Nigerians were generally infuriated by the manner in which some public officials callously enriched themselves to the tune of millions of naira.

Since it was the Nigerian people themselves that suffered, it was believed that justice must take its normal course and the people so found guilty must be punished. However, there was slack somewhere along the line. For more than 1 and 1/2 years, some people remained in detention without any hope of when they would be tried for whatever offense. Impatient families cried out openly; friends murmured about the fate of their fellows. The worst of it all was that even foreign governments and the media and a few countries began to complain about human rights problems in Nigeria. The complaints became so persistent that the leadership of the last military administration had to say that his government would not allow itself to be stampeded over the question of detainees. For as the old adage says: Justice delayed is justice denied. Furthermore, it was believed that it was a question of high-handedness to continue to detain a man tried twice and freed on the two occasions. The same view was expressed in the case of some former politicians who did not soil their hands in the mess that pervaded during the political era. Or how does one explain the case of those who were being held for other motives, apart from national interests of security, (?than to have taken) a second look at these problems now that the present administration wanted to reenact the principles of justice and human rights in Nigeria.

Obviously, those who run foul of the law must be punished. At the same time, it is improper to punish the innocent. This seems to be the rationale behind the present move by the new military administration.

Leadership Role in Africa, New Regime Examined

AB010844 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Alex Okayon commentary]

[Text] Four major indicators are usually taken into consideration in the measurement of political power. Prominent among these are a country's population, as well as the state of her economy. The state of the country's technological advancement is also a major indicator. The fourth is the degree of that country's military might. All these factors, or a combination of some of them, practically determine the conduct of a country's external relations. It is these factors that determine whether a country is a subregional power, a regional power, or even a global power; and that is to say, they determine a country's sphere of influence.

Talking about Nigeria, it has been said that one out of every four Africans is a Nigerian. The population of Nigeria has been estimated at 100 million. The fact is that Nigeria has the largest concentration of black people both within and outside Africa. Its economy is latently stronger compared with the economy of any independent African state. As a result, Nigeria has found itself saddled with some leadership responsibilities in the continent. And if viewed against the background of the peculiar circumstances of the continent, these responsibilities become a sacred duty. The problems of Africa today are too numerous to enumerate, but suf[illegible] it to say that the problem of drought and the attendant famine could easily pass as the greatest problem facing many African states now. To make the picture clearer, the majority of the 27 or so poorest countries in the world are African states. Therefore, the poverty of many African states has made the continent a fertile ground for the callous and [word indistinct] policy of the big powers. A situation like this is not in the interest of the national security of Nigeria.

Furthermore, political conflicts among OAU member states have more often than not diverted the attention of the continental organization. This lack of unanimity has always exposed member states to outside power manipulation. The result is that most summits of the OAU have only provided forums of exchange of [word indistinct] for when it comes to the real issues at stake, member states bow to (?discordant) terms dictated from outside Africa. This is a dangerous trend which is not in the interest of the OAU. The demise of the OAU may spell the political doom of many African states. Apart from that, the OAU has considerable influence in international politics. There are instances when OAU member states, acting as a body, have influenced the outcome of major debates in international organizations.

Again, the situation in South Africa today is such that Nigeria is about the only country in Africa that can call the racists bluff. African states realized this fact and have on a number of occasions reminded Nigeria of this patriotic duty. Nigeria, on her part, is aware of the expectations of the rest of Africa, but for her to operate, she must formulate a foreign policy that is dynamic and consistent. A foreign policy that would determine the long-term interest of Africa rather than one that reacts spontaneously to issues and events. This is the point the new administration in Nigeria has been making in the last 4 days. It is in fact appropriate the heads of diplomatic missions in Nigeria be officially informed of what should be regarded as a new foreign policy direction from Nigeria.

Commentary Criticizes EEC Delegation's RSA Tour

AB011225 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Geoffrey Umeh commentary]

[Text] Some weeks ago, it was announced in Brussels that representatives of the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community, EEC, were to undertake a fact-finding tour of South Africa. The tour, which began 2 days ago, was received with mixed feelings among nations and organizations genuinely committed to the ideals of the antiapartheid movement. Specifically, the Organization of African Unity, OAU, has registerd a protest and made a passionate appeal that the tour to the racist enclave be canceled because it would serve no useful purpose. But no sooner had the OAU expressed its dismay over the visit that the EEC Headquarters reaffirmed that the South African trip would go on as scheduled. The EEC is of the view that every opportunity should be taken to persuade Pretoria to abandon its apartheid policy.

Admittedly, every organization reserves the right to determine its own line of action. But by contesting that the visit was a fact-finding one, the EEC was making the world to believe that it had no knowledge of the true situation in the racist territory.

We cannot but disagree. We disagree because all the member states of the community have resident ambassadors in Pretoria to furnish their home governments with information on the evils of apartheid.

It is indisputable that in the past 2 decades or so, millions of blacks in South Africa have been living in suppression and captivity. The dehumanizing effects of the obnoxious apartheid policy on the black majority is in fact a (?blot) on the history of civilization. Moreover, the EEC ministers are aware that over 140 persons are known to have been killed by the (?sabre) happy racist police since the state of emergency was clamped down on 36 black districts in South Africa a month ago.

The visit is, therefore, ridiculous. And until we are convinced that it is not a case of double standards on issues affecting Africa, we cannot [words indistinct] in the rationale of the tour of apartheid South Africa by the EEC ministers. It is indeed [word indistinct] coming at a time when there should be a complete alienation of Pretoria from the rest of the world.

The move is equally disturbing, given the fact that the EEC is one of the international organizations outside Africa that only recently lent support to the antiapartheid movement. When a few weeks ago, all but two of the nine member-nations of the community recalled their ambassadors to Pretoria, the action was seen as a demonstration of their disillusionment with the white minority regime in South Africa.

Although Africa cannot restrain the EEC from its mission of adventure to South Africa, we must not fail to warn that the trip would be an exercise in futility. This prediction is based on a number of reasons:

First, apartheid leader Pieter Botha has demanded further clarifications on the purpose of the visit even before its commencement. Secondly, Botha and his clique had times without number exhibited their intransigence to popular world opinion to effect a peaceful change in southern Africa. Above all, the EEC ministers should be told that their tour would neither reduce the tempo of the current violence in South Africa nor retard the momentum of the antiapartheid movement worldwide. When the EEC ministers must have concluded their tour of the apartheid territory, they would be convinced more than before that armed struggle is the only answer to apartheid. At this moment of decision, it is paramount for the whole international community to completely isolate South Africa. The racist clique in South Africa must be brought to its knees and the apartheid apparatus dismantled by the combined efforts of the world community.

SENEGAL

Angolan Foreign Trade Minister Comes to Dakar

Delivers Message to Diouf

AB301830 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The Angolan minister of foreign trade, Mr Ismael Gaspar Martins, arrived in Dakar a short while ago and was met by the Senegalese rural development minister, Mr Bator Diop. Mr Martins is here to deliver a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to President Abdou Diouf. Here he gives some details to our reporter, (Asseh) Talla:

[Begin recording] [Martins] First of all, I have come to Senegal to deliver a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf to present to him a program pertaining to President Diouf in his position as the current OAU chairman.

[Talla] What specific problem are you going to tackle?

[Martins] Well, it is a problem which must first be discussed with the president, naturally. But as you insist, I can say it concerns questions touching on the current situation in Angola, the South African aggressions, as you know, and the general situation in southern Africa. Moreover, it is particularly in connection with the nonaligned countries' conference which is going to begin in Angola within a few days.

[Talla] Thank you.

Cited on RSA Situation

AB301934 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Two envoys were at the Presidency of the republic this morning. They were the Angolan foreign trade minister, Ismael Gaspar Martins, and the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Koffi Atsou Amegah. The two ministers were received in audience by President Abdou Diouf to whom they delivered messages from the Angolan and Togolese heads of state. The Togolese envoy refused to make any statement after the audience but the Angolan envoy informed the press about the main points of his discussions with President Abdou Diouf. The Angolan minister spoke with our reporter, Momodou Fall:

[Begin recording][Martins] I delivered a message from President Dos Santos to President Diouf. It is a written personal message which deals with problems of common interest to our two countries, especially the problem of the political situation in Africa. As you know, President Diouf is the current chairman of the OAU. It is necessary that the two heads of state should exchange views concerning the problems of the continent. We were also able to discuss bilateral problems. We have had possibilities of strengthening our economic and trade relations [words indistinct] in order that the two states and peoples can come closer together. Our discussions were very fruitful and I think that they will lead to very concrete results which will serve the cause of strengthening the relations between Senegal and Angola and between the Senegalese and Angolan peoples.

[Fall] Mr Minister, your country is a neighbor of South Africa. What are your impressions about the situation now prevailing in that country?

[Martins] Well, the situation in South Africa was actually the topic we discussed because one cannot talk about Africa without talking about South Africa. The situation there is very preoccupying for us Africans and particularly for us in Angola which is South Africa's neighbor as well as a country being attacked by South Africa. My comment is that it is a situation which will lead to the end of apartheid. This is inevitable. The regime must be transformed. It must change in order to serve the entire people of South Africa, that is the black population and the others. We think that it is an explosive situation. It is in the interest of the South African authorities to understand this and to change their attitude. [end recording]

Fall Receives Togolese Foreign Minister

AB302250 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, His Excellency Koffi Atsou Amegah, was welcomed at 2100 by the Senegalese foreign minister, Ibrahima Fall. In an interview with our reporter, Asseh Talla, he touched on the issue of the explosions which recently shook his country. But before that he stated the aim of the visit:

[Begin recording] [Amegah] I have been sent by the president of the Togolese Republic to see President Diouf first in his capacity as the OAU chairman and then as president of Senegal. It is normal that in that capacity heads of state consult with one another from time to time. And the aim of my mission here is also to come for consultations towards solving the problems of the moment and to gather his observations, and even his advice.

[Talla] Can we know the topic of your talks?

[Amegah] Certainly not.

[Talla] Mr Minister, some deplorable events have recently shaken the calm of the peaceful city of Lome. I am referring particularly to the explosion which took place in the Party House. Are the causes still unknown?

[Amegah] Well, as you know, it is right that there were truly regrettable incidents. But it is mostly due to terrorist action. And I think in our subregion, and in our African region in general, we should be able to prevent people from importing international terrorism. A number of persons have been arrested, and interrogations are going on. But finally, I think everything will go on well. It will not affect the peace and stability in Togo at all. [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

PRC Pledges To Provide 3,000 Tons of Grain

AB301032 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The minister of foreign affairs, Abdul Karim Koroma, has concluded an agreement with the ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Luo Jiahuan, aimed at further strengthening the existing friendly economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Under the agreement, the Chinese Government will provide Sierra Leone with 3,000 tons of maize to be delivered in two shipments each of 1,500 tons in the fiscal years 1985-86 and 1986-87. The proceeds from the sale of the grain covered by the present arrangement, will be utilized to defray local expenses for various projects covered by Sino-Sierra Leone bilateral cooperation projects.

TOGO

DPRK Party Delegation Arrives in Lome

AB011310 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] A delegation of the DPRK Workers Party arrived yesterday afternoon in Lome on a visit to Togo at the invitation of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT]. It is led by Kim Chae-pong, member of the Central Committee of the Korean party and deputy in the National Assembly.

On his arrival, the leader of the delegation reiterated the sincere thanks of the Korean people and its president, Kim Il-song, for the increased support from General Eyadema to the effort of the reunification of the two Koreas. The DPRK delegation was welcomed at the Lome-Tokoin Airport by Mr (Joko Abado), deputy at the National Assembly, and Mr (Wadina Wendougouna), director of publication and documentation of the RPT. During their visit, the guests of our party will have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with some of the achievements and successes of the RPT and its founding chairman. This visit will contribute toward strengthening relations between the Korean Workers Party and the RPT.

Eyadema Receives Somalian Minister, Message

AB031240 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] This morning, President Eyadema received in audience the Somalian deputy finance minister, Mr (Muhammej Egal), who was bearer of a message from General Siad Barre to General Eyadema. The message concerns the political and economic problems of the African Continent in light of the recent resolutions of the 21st OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa.

[Begin (Egal) recording] Before making remarks concerning my discussions with the president of the republic, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the president of Togo for the warm reception he has just accorded me. Secondly, concerning the points discussed, I wish to tell you that I have delivered a written message from my president, Siad Barre of the Somali Democratic Republic. The message concerns economic and political problems. The economic problems were mentioned in the resolutions adopted at the recent 21st OAU summit conference held in Addis Ababa. The summit discussed the economic problems of the African Continent and the ways and means of applying these resolutions. Problems discussed also concerned the interconnection between political issues and the stability of our countries in the interest of the harmonious development of our continent.

We also discussed the good relations between the president of the Republic of Togo and the president of the Democratic Republic of Somalia and between the two peoples and countries. I can assure you that our discussions were very cordial and very fraternal and, once again, I would like to thank his excellency the president of the Republic of Togo.

I also thank my colleague and friend, the Togolese minister of economy and finance, the Togolese foreign minister, and all those who helped to ensure that our stay in Lome may be a pleasant one. And we feel at home. [end recording]

The minister of economy and finance, Mr Komlan Alipui, was present at this morning's audience.

ANGOLA

Armed Forces Kill 'One of Main' UNITA Leaders

MB031311 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] On 30 August the Angolan Armed Forces stationed in the Cazombo area of Moxico Province, 3d Military Region, killed one of the main ringleaders of the UNITA puppet gang known as Colonel (Tembe Tembe). The famous Col (Tembe Tembe) was killed during offensive operations carried out by our defense and security forces in that region. FAPLA forces have been achieving successful results. Our Moxico correspondent has sent us the following breakdown of the operations carried out by FAPLA forces 10-23 August, that is, 7 days before the UNITA ringleader was killed.

In continuing their fight against the UNITA puppet gangs, the national defense and security forces stationed in the 3d political and military region killed 173 UNITA bandits and captured 8 during sweep operations carried out between 10 and 23 August. FAPLA forces also captured assorted war materiel, including 78 various weapons, 450 cartridges, 2 supporting weapons, 90 hand grenades, 1 RPM 40-21 radio set, 20 TNT charges, 12,718 rounds of ammunition, 3 RPG-7's, 1 PMB-2, 75 canteens, a quantity of medicines, and several documents.

LESOTHO

Opposition Leader Reports Raid on Headquarters

MB030849 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2215 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Maseru, Sept 2, SAPA — The leader of Lesotho's opposition United Democratic Party [UDP], Mr Charles Mofeli, said today three armed men dressed in military camouflage uniform raided his party headquarters early this morning.

He said in a statement the raiders, whom he described as "a death squad," stormed the party offices in an attempt to kidnap two party officials who normally sleep there. The officials are the publicity secretary, Mr Ben Khobotlo, and the administrative secretary, Mr Sello Lelosa.

Mr Mofeli said the armed men called on the two officials to open the office door, but when this was refused they left in a vehicle which had been parked nearby. He reported the matter to the police.

The UDP leader said he held the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, responsible for the "witch-hunt" which he had allegedly ordered. "He is trying to terrorise me for smashing his rigged nomination victory," Mr Mofeli said.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives Message From Angola's Dos Santos

MB301220 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, President Samora Machel received a message from his Angolan counterpart, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The message dealt with the relations between the two countries and the situation in southern Africa. The message, which was delivered by Angolan Minister of the Interior Alexandre Rodrigues, is within the framework of the regular consultations held between the two heads of state.

Machel, Chissano Congratulate Cuban Counterparts

MB290914 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] President Samora Machel has sent a message of congratulations to his Cuban counterpart, Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mozambique and Cuba.

The message, which was handed to the Cuban Embassy in Maputo yesterday, refers to the relations of friendship between the peoples of Mozambique and Cuba since the time of the struggle for national liberation in our country. In the message, President Samora Machel notes the common stand of the two parties and states on the international political and economic situation. Samora Machel also expresses our determination to develop and strengthen bilateral cooperation and affirms the conviction that the next 10 years will be more victorious.

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano has also sent a similar message to his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca. In the message, the Mozambican foreign minister underlines the Marxist-Leninist principles which guided the development of diplomatic relations between Mozambique and Cuba in the light of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation. Joaquim Chissano also refers to the contribution made by Cuban internationalists in establishing economic foundations for building a socialist Mozambican society.

Agreement To Increase Trade Signed With GDR

MB281234 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] An agreement to boost trade between Mozambique and the GDR was signed yesterday in Maputo. GDR's commercial (?counselor) in Mozambique, (Dieter Mahes), said until the end of this year his country will export goods to Mozambique equivalent to $20 million and will import goods from Mozambique equivalent to between $6 and $10 million. (Dieter Mahes) was speaking at a press conference yesterday in Maputo to mark the day of the GDR's participation in the Maputo international trade fair, which opened last Friday. He also pointed out that the GDR has exported goods to Mozambique valued at $330 million since 1976.

Over 300 'Bandits' Killed in Jul-Aug Operations

MB021247 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0605 GMT 1 Sep 85

[From the Frelimo "Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] More than 300 armed bandits were killed by FPLM soldiers in the last 2 months according to reports reaching our newsdesk. In July and August operations launched by the FPLM, 369 armed bandits were killed and 20 others were captured. During the same operations, large quantities of war materiel of South African origin were recovered. Several consumer goods which were stolen by the armed bandits from communal villages, canteens, cooperatives, farms, and buses were seized. During the search, pursuit, and destroy operations against these criminals, the FPLM assaulted and destroyed eight camps of the armed bandits and and liberated (?712) civilians who had been forced to live with these bandits.

Meanwhile, our soldiers are continuing with search, pursuit, and destroy operations against the armed bandits. Last week, several armed bandits camps were destroyed by our armed forces in Niassa, Zambezia, and Maputo Provinces. During these operations,35 bandits were killed and a minor was freed by our forces.

NAMIBIA

Assembly Accepts Bill on Constitutional Council

MB301538 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1434 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 30, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian National Assembly has unanimously accepted a bill on the establishment of a constitutional council to draft a constitution for the territory, the SWABC reported in Windhoek today.

The assembly was divided for weeks on a clause in the proposed legislation dealing with the Rehoboth Self-Government Act of 1976 and Proclamation AG 8 of 1980 which instituted second-tier ethnic authorities in SWA/Namibia. The clause precluded the National Assembly, subject to certain conditions, from introducing legislation that would affect the two laws before the constitutional council had examined the issues.

Unanimity was reached after the introduction of amendments by the minister of manpower, national health and welfare, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, and the minister of finance and governmental affairs, Mr Dirk Mudge.

In terms of the amendments, the cabinet or the National Assembly could refer any issue of a constitutional nature to the proposed constitutional council. Uncertainty about which matters were of a constitutional nature has to be referred for a ruling to the chairman of the constitutional council, who will be a high court judge. If at least two cabinet members or nine National Assembly members were not satisfied with the chairman's decision, an appeal could be mde to the supreme court.

Mr Mudge, who introduced the bill, said consensus was reached after negotiations "in a responsible way," the SWABC reported.

The minister of agriculture, water affairs and sea fisheries, Mr Eben van Zijl said the settlement would serve the interests of all six members parties in the SWA/Namibian transitional government.

SOUTH AFRICA

Mineworkers Suspend Strike, To Take Legal Action

NUM Statement

MB031809 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1807 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 3, SAPA — The National Executive Committee of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] decided this afternoon to suspend the strike that started on Sunday, and will be urging all its members on strike to return to work pending the results of an urgent application to the industrial court, NUM said in a statement tonight.

The statement added: "This step was taken to protect workers from the threatened dismissals and unlawful evictions from mine hostels which were about to be executed by managements. This step will enable the union to bring an urgent application to the industrial court to make a ruling on the protection of workers who participate in a legal strike.

"The union and the managements of Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] and Goldfields mines met in court this afternoon just before the union was about to make its urgent application to stop the dismissals and the evictions. The Gencor and Goldfields management gave the union the undertaking that workers who have been on strike will not be evicted from their hostels. This undertaking was given after numerous telexes during the night from the union and discussions at the doors of the court. The undertaking was filed in court.

"The mines however refused to guarantee that workers will continue to enjoy the usual amenities in the hostel such as food. Our union will approach the court for relief regarding managements' refusal to grant workers food should food be refused to workers. This application will be a test case and will have far reaching implications for the protection of striking workers who follow the procedures for a legal strike.

"In spite of the undertaking given not to evict workers without a court order, our union has just learnt that Gencor forcibly evicted 300 hundred workers at Marievale and threatens to evict the entire workforce tomorrow morning. Our union will be taking legal action tonight to protect its members against the evictions."

Situation Returning to Normal

MB040728 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0720 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Sept 4, SAPA — Thousands of black miners streamed back to work today following a decision by the National Union of Mineworkers to suspend its wage strike at

Goldfields and Gencor mines pending the outcome of an urgent application to the industrial court in Pretoria.

During the strike, which began on Sunday, at least 70 people were arrested and 16 injured. The union reported the death of Mr Joseph Lekwadi at Goldfields Deelkraal mine in the western Transvaal yesterday when he was allegedly run down by a police van. The police and Goldfields have so far been unable to confirm his death.

Goldfields confirmed that it had begun to dismiss miners from its Deelkraal gold mine in the western Transvaal yesterday. Following the suspension of the strike, Goldfields said it would not proceed with dismissals at Deelkraal. "About 90 percent of the workforce is back at work today and the only steps being taken against those who went on strike is loss of two days' pay," a Goldfields spokesman said.

Gencor was able to confirm this morning that all its mines were back to normal except for Marievale gold mine where the situation would only become clear later today.

The union said it suspended the strike to enable the union to bring an urgent application to the industrial court to make a ruling on the protection of workers who take part in a legal strike. The registrar of the industrial court said the case would probably be heard towards the end of this month. While the South African Labour Relations Act does provide for legal strikes, it affords no protection from dismissal to strikers.

The question of whether the NUM's strike was legal at all the mines which went on strike will have to be settled by the court. At some of the mines which went out the NUM is not recognised by employers. The issue of sympathy strikes at non-recognised mines will also have to be considered by the court.

A Gencor spokesman said today 128 workers at Marievale "left the mine voluntarily last night. There was no question of forcible eviction."

Ramaphosa on Strike's Outcome

MB040837 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 4 Sep 85

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] We go now to South Africa and the decision by the black miners union to suspend a strike which appeared to be crumbling anyway. The National Union of Mineworkers, which had called the strike in several gold and coal mines beginning last Sunday, now says that it wants members to return to work while a legal moves are pursued to protect them in the event of future labor action. But doesn't this amount to defeat for the union, a question Tudor Lema has put to its president, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa:

[Begin recording] [Ramaphosa] No, it's not a defeat as far as we are concerned. We see it as a victory, not a very big victory, but a victory in that we've been able to stop mine management from dismissing workers who they had already decided to dismiss and from evicting them from the hostels. Some of the mines had already started doing so. Now, we went to court and we have an undertaking, a very firm undertaking from the companies that they will not move anybody out of the hostels, they will not dismiss anybody without a proper court order.

[Lema] Where does it leave your union? A defeat like this seems to suggest that you're powerless. A strike's threat — a strike weapon that you can wield in advance of it being used — can sometimes achieve things, but once it's been used and failed, it's worthless.

[Ramaphosa] Well, that's the state of the law in this country. If workers go on a legal strike, they can be dismissed. And once workers have been dismissed, you don't have a strike anymore. But what we have done is to stop the dismissals, to stop the evictions, so that we can fight on.

[Lema] Where does all this leave your pay claim? Is that now in abeyance? Have you now given up all hope of getting the claim that you want, the 22 percent?

[Ramaphosa] Not at all. The dispute continues and the strike has just been suspended pending the court's decision. And after the court gives its ruling, we proceed. Our members are so determined to proceed ahead with the strike, we're going to urge them to go back to work pending this important case. The implications of this case are such that if we win, it will benefit the entire labor movement in this country.

[Lema] Do you believe then that if you do win the court case that you'll have some more of your members out on strike and that the strike will really bite this time rather than fade away, as it appeared to be doing in advance of your decision to suspend it?

[Ramaphosa] Look, if we win the case, we'll have made history in this country. Workers in any undertaking can go on strike, on a legal strike, for as long as they want, without the fear of dismissal. Now, you have to understand that workers in this country do not enjoy the same advantages as workers say in Europe, or in America, or in other countries, where legal strike action does not lead to dismissal.

Pik Botha, Van Den Broek Discuss De Jonge Case

MB021912 Johannesbrug Television Service in English
1700 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The Governments of South Africa and the Netherlands have decided to appoint a panel of legal experts to clarify aspects of the Klaus de Jonge affair. Mr de Jonge has taken refuge in the oldNetherlands Embassy in Pretoria for over 2 months.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Louis de Villiers] The agreement to bring in the experts was reached at a meeting in Pretoria between the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his Dutch counterpart, Mr Hans van den Broek. The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, was also present. After the meeting the two ministers of foreign affairs spoke to members of the Dutch and local media and Mr van den Broek said the talks, which were on a subject that was difficult for both governments, had been frank and open.

[Van den Broek] We had an open and frank conversation about this problem of Mr de Jonge which for both governments is a delicate and very difficult case. That we have differences of opinion on it, that is quite clear, and we deem it useful that at the shortest possible delay mutual legal experts meet each other to investigate a number of aspects of the case.

[Botha] I do not want to characterize the prospects of finding a solution. I think not at this stage. There are differences of opinion between the two governments that Minister van den Broek also stated. I agree with him that we disagreed on certain matters.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you say something about the differences of opinion?

[Botha] I do not think that it would facilitate the effort that we both agreed on; namely, to enable our experts to meet now and to discuss with one another, and until such time I think we ought to leave it to them.

[Reporter] When do you think they are going to be meeting and can you say, can you give us some idea of who would be in the meeting?

[Botha] As soon as is practically possible. My colleague the minister of justice, naturally, will also be represented at such a meeting of experts, as soon as is practically possible.

[Reporter] Where will they meet?

[Botha] At a venue mutually acceptable to both governments.

[Reporter] Are you looking at days or weeks here?

[Botha] Well I think days, certainly not months.

[Reporter] Mr van den Broek will you be staying until this is sorted out or are you — when are you leaving?

[Van den Broek] I am leaving tonight.

[Reporter] Are you going to see De Jonge at all?

[Van den Broek] I have seen him already. [End recording]

Heunis Welcomes Business Groups' Statement

MB010613 Johannebsurg SAPA in English
2053 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 31, SAPA — The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has welcomed the joint declaration on reform by ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce], the FCT [Federated Chamber of Industries], NAFCOC [National African Federated Chambers of Commerce] and the Urban Foundation.

"The joint declaration issued by ASSOCOM, the FCI, NAFCOC and the Urban Foundation is an attempt by the private sector to contribute to the finding of solutions to the vexing problem with which South Africa is currently struggling," Mr Heunis said in a statement issued in Pretoria.

He said the government noted with interest the support of these organisations for a programme of action on reform and their willingness to promote a process of mediation.

"The government subscribes to the view that effective negotiations are seriously being hampered by the current climate of unrest. The government is eager to lift the state of emergency, as soon as possible, but this can of necessity only be done when the situation returns to normal.

"Regarding the reference to "an open agenda" the government has already made it clear on various occasions that its agenda for negotiations to accommodate the legitimate aspirations of the black community, which has already been recognised by the government, is open. [quotation marks as received]

Mr Heunis said the government obviously had its own principles of policy, but because it had committed itself to negotiations, it would naturally take different viewpoints into account.

"In this regard, for example, mention can be made of the government's and other parties' and groups' rejection of a one man one vote system within a unitary state. This would possibly lead to the domination of minorities by majority and serious conflict between population groups in the republic, with devastating results for all its people," he said.

"The government also subscribes to the viewpoint that the survival and progress of all in South Africa depends on the maintenance of acceptable political, social and economic values. The nature of the composition of the South African population must, however, be taken into account in the search for such mutually acceptable values.

"In this regard it is strange that there is an insistence in the joint declaration for the unqualified release of certain persons. If these persons support the search for and the maintenance of such values, it is indeed incomprehensible why the relevant persons do not avail themselves of the government's offer their release [as received], which only requires that they reject violence, so that they may participate in the process of negotiations.

"The government shares the wish expressed in the declaration viz that the normalisation of the situation can only be reached if all our people accept the belief in a common destiny of the future," Mr Heunis said.

Constitution, Planning Talks To Involve All Races

MB300707 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Talks being held by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning assisted by relations committees are to be extended to include all population groups. This was announced by the deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, at the establishment of a relations committee at (Kleinmond) yesterday evening. He said the talks would involve whites, coloreds, Indians, and blacks. Mr Badenhorst added that the step did not mean that any conclusions could be made concerning constitutional structures. The inclusion of all population groups merely meant that all the country's peoples would benefit from informal discussions with one another.

Viljoen on Goals of Development Aid Department

MB031152 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says the Department of Cooperation and Development which has been renamed the Department of Development Aid, now concerns itself entirely with the development of the black states. In a statement issued in Pretoria, Dr Viljoen said the purpose of the new department would be to provide effective development aid to the self-governing national states and to South African Development Trust land.

He said it was a development-directed department which concerned itself entirely with the development of the black nations in cooperation with the national states. The new department comprises a director general, Mr Gilles van de Wall, and two deputies in control of the development branch and the management services branch. The development branch will be responsible for matters relating to the establishment of towns, the acquisition and administration of land, agricultural development, and works.

Commentary Views 'Drastic' Economic Measures

MB020926 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Politics and the Rand"]

[Text] Faced with a need to take immediate action to deal with a politically inspired flight from the rand last week, South Africa's monetary authorities evidently had no choice but to implement the drastic measures announced last night.

Snowballing demands by foreign institutions for repayment of short-term debts and their refusal to roll over such loans in the normal manner had reached a level with which probably no country in the world could have coped without taking extraordinary action. The first requirement therefore was to stem that tide and its disruptive effects on the economy. That requirement has now been met. Nevertheless, however necessary they may have been, the monetary measures do not deal with the causes of the sudden loss of confidence among financial institutions abroad which led to the sharp fall in value of the rand. Those causes are political and it is in the political arena, specifically in the progress made in reestablishing law and order in the country and in implementing reforms, that they must be dealt with. That therefore, is the second and in the long term the more important requirement. At the root of the troubles that led to the suspension of dealings on the foreign and stock exchanges last week is the perception that South Africa is becoming increasingly unstable and that the reform program has become bogged down. It is not enough for this country to protest that the perception is grossly exaggerated, as undoubtedly it is. What is needed is incontrovertible evidence that it is false. What is needed is first, that the agents of law enforcement must demonstrate convincingly that they are succeeding in reducing the level of unrest in the black urban areas.

In the last week or two there have been welcome signs that the radical intimidators and criminal gangs are receiving short shrift from the police. Second, it is essential that political goals for the country should be clearly spelled out, and that reform action in all spheres must be seen to be taking place.

It is true that demands are being made, that, by the nature of the political reform process, cannot be met. Holding out the prospect of a particular constitutional framework and concrete structures as goals would contradict the much more fundamental requirement of reform that whatever dispensation comes about must be the product of negotiation. Nevertheless, the points of principle to which the government is approaching the issue must be stated repeatedly and unambiguously.

In its statement yesterday, the Department of Foreign Affairs noted that the government rejected political domination by any community, exclusion of any community from the political process, and inequality in the opportunities available to any community. It is necessary not only to keep on emphasizing that commitment but to demonstrate it continually through action. Eventually it is on those levels — maintainence of stability and democratic reform — that South Africa will work its way out of this turbulent period in both its external dealings and its domestic relations.

Malan Discusses Self-Sufficiency in Arms

MB031742 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1718 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 3, SAPA — South Africa was now 95 percent self-sufficient in military production, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said tonight.

Speaking at an Armscor function in Pretoria, the general said this self-sufficiency was the result of South Africa initiating its "preparedness programme" long before the 1977 total arms embargo by Western countries. The republic was entirely self-sufficient when it came to the conception, design and development of armourment, and the five percent still needed from outside was in fact not military equipment as such, but tools and technical assistance. "Within the foreseeable future even these will not be required from outside."

The South African arms industry had reached the stage where it was offering its products on the world market and the proceeds from this would fund research and development in the years ahead, Gen Malan said.

SADF Chief Cites Need To Expand Air Force

MB291734 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1600 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] South Africa has allies who are prepared to help it in its own air force development program. This is the view of a former intelligence chief in the Israeli Air Force, General (Obed Vires). He was one of the guest speakers at a conference on air strategy at the University of Pretoria. He said it was very urgent that the republic develop its own fighter aircraft in order to neutralize the rapid arms buildup of its neighbors and the arms boycott.

General Constand Viljoen, the head of the Defense Force, said South Africa is already determining its air strategy according to its neighbors' air force and arms expansion. He said some of these countries have enlarged their air forces by up to 300 percent.

Gen Viljoen said the greatest threat to South Africa is the sudden disturbance of power in southern Africa by the Soviet Union and its allies. He said the continuing stream of modern aircraft and air weapons to Africa could catch the republic unprepared. For this reason, South Africa has to continually adapt its air strategy and expand all its tactical divisions.

Commando Captured in Angola Comments on Raid

MB030700 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] A South African captured on a raid in Angola in May this year says the abortive attack on an oil installation in the Cabinda enclave of Angola was intended to stop oil production and end Angolan support for the South-West African/ Namibian terrorist group, SWAPO.

Captain Wynand du Toit, the only survivor of a group of four South African soldiers involved in the mission, told newsmen in Luanda that the South African army was fighting a just cause and had to continue with it. He said South Africa defended by attack. The terrorists were attacked before they could reach South-West Africa/Namibia. He said he belived there was change taking place in South Africa, but the pace could not be forced.

Capt du Toit told newsmen that he expected to be back in South Africa by the end of the year, although Angola was not making its plans public.

Dramatic Jump in Failure To Register for Draft

MB031607 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1553 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 3, SAPA — There had been a "dramatic jump" in the number of young men failing to register for military service since the SADF entered the townships, the End Conscription Campaign [ECC] press officer, Mr David Shandler, told a public meeting in Cape Town today.

Speaking to about 250 people in the St Georges Cathederal hall, he said this drop in registrations showed that a growing number of whites realised it was no good looking to the National Party for answers. "They are hearing the cries of their fellow black South Africans," he said.

"For the whole of last year, 1,596 men failed to register with the SADF. In the January intake of this year, which was just three months after the troops entered the townships, a figure of 7,589 was recorded. The ECC believes this is in large part a direct result of troops being deployed in the townships.

"Similarly, if we look at the numbers who have appeared before the board for religious objectors, we see there were 350 for the whole of last year and the same number for the first six months of this year."

Mr Shandler said there was no need for the state president, Mr P.W. Both, to "cross the Rubicon." "He should rather cross the Apies River in Pretoria and see the reality there, or walk out of Groote Schuur and cross the Liesbeeck to the Cape Flats."

Mr Shandler said the EEC had embarked on a "troops out of the townships" campaign, which would include a fast from September 17 to October 7 by a Crossroads doctor and ECC member, Dr Ivan Toms, in the cathederal. "Various religious leaders have agreed to spend a day or two in fast with him over that period," he said. "The fast will be a call for a just peace, a non-violent protest at the presence of troops in the townships." On the final day of the fast, members of the public would be invited to join in a day of fasting.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today: "As was originally announced by the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, a total of 7,589 persons failed to report initially for national service in January 1985." "More than 6,000 of these persons were students who were automatically allocated to the July call-up, or received deferrment on the grounds of studies. A final total of 1,321 persons failed to report, of whom 890 did not advise the SADF of their change of address and did not receive call-up papers," he said. "This has been rectified and they have since been reallocated to a later call-up or have already reported."

"Of the final balance of 431 persons, most were found to have been matric students who had failed and who returned to school to finish their studies."

Speaking at the same meeting as Mr Shandler, the PFP MPC [Member Provincial Council] for Gardens, Mrs Di Bishop, said the real threat to public peace in South Africa lay in the actions of the state and its security forces. "It lies in the indemnification of the security forces, in the casspirs on the campuses of our universities, in the use of rubber bullets, which can kill, and in the detention of people under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Every one of those detainees is under extreme risk, and is at the total mercy of those who interrogate them."

She said she was disturbed by the hardening of attitudes she had noticed. "When one hears that toy casspirs are being sold in aid of police funds in the eastern Cape, one just wonders," she said.

Progressive Federal Party Holds Congress

Slabbert Criticizes Botha

MB300846 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0812 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 30, SAPA — No one was excluded from participation in the PFP's proposed convention alliance, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr van zyl Slabbert, said today. Opening his party's federal congress in Durban, he said he directed his appeal for the formation of such an alliance to the United Democratic Front, to churches, universities and to political parties and even those in the African National Congress who believed there was still an alternative to armed violence.

"I appeal to black and white, to Afrikaans and English, to all who love this country and would not see its people and its resources destroyed in senseless violence. Let us come together. We need more than protests against apartheid, declamations and demonstrations of solidarity," Dr Slabbert said.

While all this was necessary, something tangible and constructive was nevertheless necessary to demonstrate an alternative to apartheid.

"A convention alliance does not only say, we oppose apartheid, it also demonstrates what can be done in that opposition." An alliance would show "how we can find another way.... other than violence or repression."

Dr Slabbert said the country was being ravaged by unrest. "A vision of a herd of gathering swine, milling around on the edge of a precipice before they fall off it, easily comes to mind. This desparate sutuation, this crisis we find ourselves in, has a central actor, with a supporting cast and an overall director. I am talking about the National Party government."

For decade after decade, "year-in and year-out," from every conceivable quarter, both sympathetic and hostile, a message had been hammered home time and again. The message was that apartheid was going to kill the future of everyone in South Africa, Dr Slabbert said. Churches, universities, business leaders, politicians and friendly governments had all made this point repeatedly. But the government had not listened.

"Even now, they do not listen. Businesses are going bankrupt, people are leaving the country who we can ill afford to lose, the rand is sliding into oblivion, there is unrest in the twonships, escalating by the day, and we have yet to hear one cabinet minister, from the state president down, state clearly, we have been wrong. We have to change fundamentally. We have to reach out and talk and negotiate a new future for this country. Instead,we are treated to gobbledygook and nonsense which not even they, themselves, can understand."

No one had epitomised this more vividly than the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. Dr Slabbert said he could not imagine any time in the history of any country where one individual had had such a fantastic opportunity to change the course of his own country and obtain the sympathy and support of the international community, as well as the support of the majority of the people over whom he was governing, than when Mr Botha addressed the Natal National Party congress in Durban earlier this month.

"Presidents and prime ministers were listening to him, cabinets were awaiting his message before they took final decisions on South Africa. And there stood our president, waving his finger at a heckler and defiantly shouting, we will not be pushed around.

"That was the message of hope. Do we need any clearer demonstration of the fact that this man is not up to the challenge of the time? Is there any clearer demonstration of how out of touch the head of state can be with his own country and with the international community?" Mr Botha was not up to the task facing him; he did not understand the nature of the problem and he was out of touch with the demands of the situation. "This is a stark, simple fact. I say this with a deep sense of apprehension and concern at the state of our country."

A new initiative was urgently and desperately needed and would have to show an alternative between the two options that were beginning to polarise at an alarming rate, namely oppression versus revolution. These two options were being forced on the country by the present circumstances. However, they were false choices and had to remain so because they would destroy both human and physical resources on a scale never before imagined.

A third option, in the middle, away from violence aimed at changing the status quo and away from repression aimed at maintaining it, had to be found. This option, he believed, could come about through a convention alliance. "It is an alliance of organisations and movements, of personalities and leaders who believe that we can negotiate an alternative to repression and revolution. Such an alliance would not compromise any party, individual or personality in terms of their policies or principles except that they would all agree that one constitution based on one citizenship in one country had to be negotiated at a convention."

Dr Slabbert said he did not exclude anyone from participating in such an alliance and in fact would welcome all who had South Africa's interests at heart.

Slabbert Condemns Violence

MB301513 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0934 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 30, SAPA — The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr van zyl Slabbert, today made a plea to his party to continue its parliamentary role and at the same time strongly condemned violence in any form in trying to achieve constitutional reform. Opening the federal congress of the PFP, Dr Slabbert said: "If history should show that we were not successful in what we hoped to achieve, then at least let it not find the explanation in our own self-destruction." Dr Slabbert said the PFP was implacably opposed to the use of violence, whether from the state or its opponents. "Violence begets violence and the PFP cannot discriminate in its opposition to it."

Dr Slabbert made it clear that the existing constitution was unacceptable and had to be replaced. He stressed that constitutional reform towards a non-racial democracy was still possible in South Africa and that the PFP had a vital role to play in achieving this. "If there is to be peace and stability in our land, the tricameral parliament must go. It must be replaced by one constitution based on one citizenship in one country."

The PFP was uncompromisingly committed to voluntary association and would not falter in achieving this end.

He said no government had the right to decide that because of race or ethnicity, one individual was less free than another to look for shelter, food, work or education. "That is why the population registration act must be amended, the group areas act must go, the separate amenities act must go and influx control must be scrapped finally and completely."

He asked whether the inadequacy of past attempts at reform made any further attempt futile, saying this was a tough and fundamental question that had to be answered at the start of the congress. "If we say yes, we must draw a line through our agenda, pull out of parliament altogether, disband or redefine whatever role we think we can play. To say that constitutional reform towards a non-racial democracy is no longer possible, is to say that negotiation and convention politics in South Africa is dead." He believed that constitutional reform had now become more possible and urgent than ever before.

Dr Slabbert said the PFP should continue to oppose repressive violence or brutality from any official source and to expose it where it occurred and confront the government with its consequences. "But equally, we must unambiguously condemn the violence of the mob, the repulsive and brutal burning and killing of those who disagree with you, indiscriminate acts of terror and intimidation against civilians. Just as we object to the violence used by the state to impose its will on others, so we cannot let the justness of the cause silence us when violence is used to pursue it. Violence begets violence and the PFP cannot discriminate in its opposition to it. It is contradictory and self-defeating to be trapped into a position where you are expected to publically deplore an act of indiscriminate SADF violence, yet quietly applaud an ANC bomb explosion. In both lie death and destruction and a future in which there will be no winners."

He said: "At a time when the security forces can act with indemnity in the use of extraordinary powers to quell the unrest and at the same time pamphlets are being distributed in the townships explaining how to make homemade explosive devices, the PFP must not falter in its deep commitment to a non-violent solution to South Africa's problems. To do so would be to become part of the forces of insanity and irrationality. In the past, we have not been afraid of being unpopular with those who govern in condemning violence from the state. So also now, we must not be afraid of being unpopular with those who use violence in order to get rid of their opponents." That was a role the PFP would have to play, he said.

Dr Slabbert said the PFP was committed to the rule of law, which implied that the ordinary courts of the law were the best judges of the criminality of actions by citizens and not a security policeman and definitely not the minister of law and order. He said the government should release all people being detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and charge them in a court of law. He said the rule of law also implied a respect for laws and the repeal of laws as a means of bringing about change. The government itself encouraged contempt for laws by passing or refusing to repeal laws which brought "the law" into disrepute. "The government should try and imagine its worst possible enemy governing the country in terms of the law that it itself had created."

Dr Slabbert said he unequivocally believed that constitutional reform towards a non-racial democracy was still possible and that it had to be if violence and bloodshed was not to be the order of the day. The PFP was determined to do its share in bringing about this reform.

Slabbert Unanimously Reelected

MB301217 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1046 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 30, SAPA — Dr van zyl Slabbert was unanimously re-elected leader of the Progressive Federal Party at the PFP's national congress in Durban today. Mr Colin Eglin was unanimously re-elected as chairman. Earlier, Dr Slabbert was given repeated and lengthy standing ovations before and after his speech and after his re-election.

Mr Eglin told the congress that Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, whom he said could be described as "the star of the party," was unable to attend the congress because of illness. Also present was Dr Oscar Dlomo, the KwaZulu minister of education, who represented the homeland's chief minister, Chief Man gosuthu Buthelezi.

To Broaden Base Nonracially

MB301503 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1246 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 30, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party decided at its federal congress in Durban today to take steps to establish and broaden its base in all sections of the South African community "on an ongoing basis." It ruled out mergers with any other political parties but decided to campaign to recruit members and expand its "grassroots" support on a non-racial basis. The congress also decided that the party should achieve a predominance "as a truly non-racial" political party and to work towards a political alliance of groups opposed to apartheid.

To Run for Colored, Indian Seats

MB301855 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1800 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] says it will participate in elections in the colored and Indian houses of parliament. The decision was made at the party's congress in Durban, after party leader Frederick van zyl Slabbert and chairman Colin Eglin assured delegates that the PFP would not rush in if it appeared that participation would destroy the party's credibility. More than 45 speakers took part in the 4-hour debate and, after a series of amendments, the resolution was passed with what Mr Eglin described as substantial support.

Seeks End to Conscription

MB010715 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] The federal congress of the PFP has decided to press for the end of military conscription as a matter of urgency. It has also asked for a full-time, enlarged professional defense force, backed by voluntary reserves recruited on a nonracial basis.

In a motion introduced by the PFP leader and spokesman on defense, Dr van zyl Slabbert, at the federal congress of the party in Durban today, the congress also warned that if conscription was extended to other population groups, it would be disastrous for the country.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Riaan Nel] In a debate that became very emotional at times, an amendment by the PFP youth calling for no further military conscription was defeated. Instead, the motion by Dr Slabbert, with some minor amendments, was accepted after a lively debate in which clear differences between the PFP youth and the old guard emerged. In the adopted motion, the congress declared that the sooner military conscription was scrapped, the better for the country. The congress felt that conscription led to polarization between races, it heightens conflict, inhibits economic growth, and was seen by the majority as an oppressive military extension of apartheid.

A former PFP spokesman on defense, Mr Philip Myburgh, seconded the motion, but Mr Harry Schwarz, also a former defense spokesman, voted against it. Mr Schwarz objected when the debate was curtailed before he could address the congress. In a later development, he told me that he would abide by the motion. He took this decision after an assurance by Dr Slabbert that conscription and military call-ups would continue until there were sufficient volunteers and permanent force members to deal with defense problems.

In another motion adopted today, the PFP congress called on the government to lift the state of emergency and to start negotiations. The congress ended today. [End recording]

Calls for Lifting Emergency

MB010808 Johanensbrug SAPA in English
1109 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 30, SAPA — The PFP, at a congress in Durban today, called on the government to immediately lift the state of emergency in parts of the country and convene a national convention of all South African with a view to extending political rights to all. Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central, told the congress the state of emergency had given rise to anger and frustration in black communities which made negotiations necessary for peace and harmony difficult.

A unanimously passed resolution said the declaration of a state of emergency in parts of South Africa was "dangerous and counter productive" because it was not preceded by an attempt by the government to meet and negotiate with recognised black leaders to resolve underlying cause of unrest. The nature of the emergency regulations and the manner in which they had been applied have had the effect of "radicalising" the communities involved and of further polarizing South African society.

UDF Criticizes PFP for 'Posing as Mediators'

MB020954 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] The United Democratic Front has hit out at the Progressive Federal Party for what they call posing as mediators in the conflict in South Africa. In a statement from the Cape branch of the party, the UDF has said the PFP and others of their kind are, in their words, playing with fire. They are referring to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] and businessman Raymond Ackerman who, they say, are attempting to seize the political initiative by posing as mediators.

They say that at a time when people are being killed daily and leaders are in detention, such action is irresponsible. The UDF has reiterated its standpoint that there are basic preconditions to be met before South Africa can solve its problems. These include the unconditional release of all political prisoners and unbanning of poltical organizations.

Buthelezi Says UDF Solution Leads to Violence

MB301746 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1728 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Ulundi, Aug 30, SAPA — If people like Professor Fatima Meer were to prescribe any road for this country, then "God help South Africa," Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said today. He was reacting to a speech by Prof Meer (of the sociology department of Natal University) at the United Democratic Front's Sea Point meeting last night, in which she attacked Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha and said only a constitution worked out between Nelson Mandela and the government would meet with any success.

Chief Buthelezi said the imposition of any solution or any leader on the country would lead to violence. There was no government-in-exile waiting in the wings to impose a socialist solution on the rest of the population. The only way to peaceful change was via a national convention and there was no way to peace save by various political organisations working out a solution together around a conference table.

Mrs Meer knew that the external mission of the ANC, "whose front the UDF is," had openly opted for violence. The UDF had for the past two years been responsible for acts of violence against those who did not agree with them and it was their avowed policy to make the country ungovernable, Chief Buthelezi said.

"Mrs Meer is a latter-day Rip Van Winkle if she thinks people are going to believe there was no violence in the greater Durban area until Inkatha came on the scene," he said. Chief Buthelezi said it was the UDF which had started killing people for political purposes, and it was the UDF which had unleashed violence after the death of Durban attorney Mrs Victoria Mxenge. He said the UDF had destroyed KwaZulu government property worth R2 million.

Further Reportage on Unrest in Cape Area

Police Bar Journalists

MB031327 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Journalists have been barred from areas hit by unrest in the Cape today. As crowds were stoning shops near Elsies River, police ordered reporters to leave, saying the area was forbidden. Later an officer leading an armored patrol into the area ordered the newsteam to hand over their film and then escorted them out of the township. Two journalists were held by police for 20 minutes before being ordered to leave.

Official Death Toll at 27

MB040538 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2143 GMTopSep 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Sept 3, SAPA — Police confirmed 10 arrests in separate incidents of unrest in the peninsula today and gave the official death toll since violence began last week as 27. The total arrest tally since last Wednesday was given as 172.

A police spokesman said: "Twenty-seven people have died due to police confrontations — its possible that the remainder died in other unrest circumstances." Although police had confirmed 31 peninsula dead on Monday, this had now been revised after a "thorough" examination, he said.

In spite of a newspaper survey of hospitals and clinics revealing that at least 160 people had been treated for unrest-related injuries, police figures today stood at 67. The spokesman said all 67 injuries had been due to police action.

Meanwhile, police took into custody at least 10 local community organisers today as sporadic unrest continued around Cape Town. Some of the worst confrontations of the day were in the Retreat area.

Meanwhile, motorists ran the gauntlet of stone-throwing and burning barricades in Elsies River, Bofors Circle, Mitchells Plain, and Manenberg. There was also violence for the second day running in the Bo-Kaap near the city centre where the windscreens of cars were smashed.

In Atlantis, which has been calm until now, students from the senior technical secondary school No 3 sprayed staff with water and the school was closed.

Although a Pretoria police spokesman confirmed some arrests, he said they had no record of the "detention" in terms of the Internal Security Act of five community leaders from Mitchells Plain, including teachers from the Glendene High School, and five from Kayamandi near Stellenbosch. Those arrested were Mr Trevor Oosterwyk, Mr Mike Norton, Mr Kevin Bird, Mr Riedwaan Hendricks, Miss Shahieda Issel (all from Mitchells Plain), Mr Samson Setona, Miss Patience Swartz, Mr Tembile Myataya, Mr Bedford Tichuba, and an unidentified man (all from Kayamandi). The police spokesman said the Mitchells Plain people were believed to have been involved in unrest in the area.

Police, SADF Patrol Vaal Triangle Townships

MB031118 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1111 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Sept 3, SAPA — Police, assisted by members of the South African Defence Force, patrolled and manned roadblocks at the entrances to all eight Vaal Triangle townships today. Today is the anniversary of last year's upheaval which left more than 80 people dead, hundreds injured and buildings gutted. Unconfirmed reports said many people stayed away from work and high schools were deserted, while attendance at primary schools was very low. All townships were quiet today as residents silently remembered last year's unrest, which spread to other townships around the country.

Last week the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, banned all commemoration services in the Vaal and 17 other areas in terms of the emergency regulations.

Today police patrolled and searched all cars entering the townships. Residents interviewed said September 3 would remain a sad day as many lost their relatives, while others went missing and others were maimed. The townships are Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Residensia, Boipatong, Bophelong, Refengkgotso, Zamdela and Evaton.

Police Unrest Situation Report for 3 September

MB031644 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1641 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept, 3, SAPA — The following is the police unrest report for the period 8am to 6pm today.

"In Duncan Village in the eastern Cape a black man was shot dead and two arrested in a petrol bomb attack on a police vehicle.

"A crowd of blacks set fire to a school classroom, slightly injuring a white man.

"Five black males were arrested at the University of the North during an illegal gathering. One black man was seriously injured when a group of the people taking part in the demonstration went on the rampage.

"In the western Cape, five coloured males were arrested for arson at Bishop Lavis. In Elsies River, a coloured male was slightly injured and another arrested when a police vehicle was stoned."

Request for Trevor Tutu's Release Rejected

MB031123 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1051 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Sep 3, SAPA — An application for the release of Mr Trevor Tutu, son of the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was dismissed in the Rand Supreme Court today.

Mrs Nomaliso Leah Tutu brought the urgent application last week for the setting aside of a detention order and the release of her son. The application was brought against the minister of law and order, Detective Constable Kobus Loubscher and the officer commanding Diepkloof Prison.

An application to appeal to the full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court was granted after Mr Ernie Wentzel SC [State Counsel], for Mrs Tutu, submitted that another court might come to another conclusion. He said this matter was of great public moment.

The application for leave to appeal was opposed by counsel for the respondents.

Mr Acting Justice D.O. Vermooten said since no reply to papers filed by the respondents had been submitted, he had to accept their version of the events. According to papers, Mr Tutu was present at the Protea Magistrates Corut on Monday last week during a rollcall of children who had been detained the previous week.

Mr Justice Vermooten said in view of Mr Tutu's conduct it was his opinion it was not possible to say the official acted in bad faith in detaining him in terms of Regulation 3.1.

Azaso Calls for Protest Over COSAS Banning

MB031143 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] South Africa's school and university students have been called on to protest against last week's banning of the Congress of South African Students [COSAS]. They have also been called on to demand the release of Nelson Mandela, as Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The Azanian Students Organization [Azaso] has called for tomorrow and Thursday to be observed as days of protest against last week's banning of COSAS and the continued imprisonment of Nelson Mandela. The Azaso national executive has called on high school and university students to show that while an organization can be banned, the fight against apartheid and discrimination cannot. Azaso has also urged school heads, parents, and ministers of religion to go to the police stations in the townships and demand the withdrawal of the troops from the townships, the unbanning of COSAS, and the unconditional release of Mandela.

A school boycott is already in effect in several areas in townships, including Ulazi, where today's *DAILY NEWS* reports continued violence last night. At least one person was seriously injured and four houses attacked by a group of men armed with sticks and spears in Umlazi's J Section.

ANC's Tambo Discusses Source of Weapons Supplies

AU311721 Rome ANSA in English 1500 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, August 31 — Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Council [as received] living in exile in Zambia, told the Rome daily *LA REPUBBLICA* that it was true that his group used arms coming from communist states but that it was inexact to say that they use communist weapons as the ANC would procure them from any source, including the United States, if they were forthcoming. The ANC, founded in 1912, is battling to end the apartheid system in South Africa where the organization is banned.

ANC's Nzo Comments on Violence, Strategy

HK040550 Hong Kong AFP in English 0522 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Luanda, Sep 4 (AFP) — The secretary-general of South Africa's main opposition force, the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), warned here Tuesday that the current wave of repression by South Africa's white minority rulers "will not solve the country's problems."

The official, Alfred Nzo, who is here for the Non-Aligned Movement's ministerial conference which opens today, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the repression "shows very clearly" that the government "is not able to rule the country, which the people are determined to make ungovernable."

South Africa was in "a very deep political and economic crisis," he said, and sanctions could be "very successful" if the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan "decided not to be deaf to the demands of its own people.

"The answer of the oppressed people is to further escalate the struggle, increasingly joined by segments of the white population," Mr Nzo said.

ANC strategy remained a combination of political activities and armed struggle, he said, but it wanted to avoid "unnecessary massacres of innocent civilians."

However, Pretoria was making it impossible to distinguish between innocent civilians and the others. He warned that it was "impossible to expect for ever a one-sided bloodshed."

SWAZILAND

Foreign Exchange Operations To Resume 3 Sep

MB021933 Mbabane Television Service in English
1815 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Here in Mbabane the minister for finance, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini, this afternoon announced that commercial banks throughout the kingdom will be able to perform all normal foreign exchange operations as from tomorrow morning, 3 September.

[Begin Dlamini recording] I am pleased to announce that commercial banks in Swaziland will be in a position to perform all normal foreign exchange operations in accordance with preexisting regulations from the opening of business tomorrow morning, Tuesday, 3 September. The rate for 1 rand remains at 1 ilangeni. Additional restrictions announced in the Republic of South Africa do not apply to Swaziland except to the extent necessary to prevent misuse of Swaziland facilities by residents of the republic. For this reason, it is necessary to introduce fresh procedures for monitoring transfers and make minor changes in the exchange control arrangements. As already announced, external obligations of the Government of Swaziland, the Central Bank of Swaziland, and other banks and financial institutions are being met in full on the due dates, and reserves of the kingdom are more than adequate. Thank you. [End recording]

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges Strengthening Regional Cooperation

MB301310 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] President Kaunda, said today that the imminent explosion in South Africa will greatly affect countries in the southern African region because of their economic dependence on that country. Dr Kaunda said there is need, therefore, for the countries to strengthen their programs of cooperation because they are very important.

The president was speaking at State House this morning when Malawian ministers of trade, industry, and tourism, Mr Chimwemwe Hara and Poltone Mutenje, respectively, called on him. Dr Kaunda said Malawi, like Zambia and Zimbabwe, still relied on South Africa and called for more south to south dialogue and cooperation among neighboring countries. He reiterated his position that both world economic sanctions and racial explosion in South Africa were at hand.

On relations between the two countries, the president said the warm relations between Zambia and Malawi had not been limited to himself and the life president of Malawi, Dr Kamuzu Banda, but should go further to the common man.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns From Visits to PRC, DPRK

MB020750 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in Harare last night, after visiting the PRC and the DPRK. Comrade Mugabe was met at the Harare airport by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, government ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps.

On his way from the DPRK, Comrade Mugabe passed through Moscow where he held talks with senior USSR officials on international problems, including the situation in southern Africa. The prime minister also passed through the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, where he held talks with the secretary general of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The deliberations are said to have centered on bilateral issues, the situation in southern Africa, and the threat to global peace and stability posed by the nuclear arms race.

Announces PRC Development Loan

MB310707 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The PRC has given Zimbabwe an interest-free loan worth $25 million to finance projects under the 5-year development program which will be launched in January next year. This was disclosed by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, in an interview with a Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation reporter in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, today.

Comrade Mugabe disclosed that China is training 110 pilots and technicians for the Air Force of Zimbabwe and that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of new aircraft from that country. The prime minister revealed that arrangements are being made to establish joint-venture light industries for the manufacture of bicycles and tractors for use in tsetse fly-affected areas of Mashonaland Central and the Zambezi Valley. Comrade Mugabe said the government intends to acquire textile machinery similar to that at the women's factory in Chitungwisa so as to build such factories in each of the eight provinces. He said discussions were also held on the possibility of opening a factory to enable Zimbabweans to furnish their houses with china ware at reasonable prices.

Comrade Mugabe said his talks with the DPRK leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, covered agriculture, irrigation, mining, manufacturing, and crafts. He pointed out that China and the DPRK have shown determination to make Zimbabwe an industrial country.

Comrade Mugabe concluded his second and last round of talks with Comrade Kim Il-song today and he leaves for Zimbabwe tomorrow in a special aircraft provided by the DPRK leader. In the first round of talks yesterday the prime minister asked the Korean leader to increase the assistance to liberation movements in southern Africa. They also discussed ways of increasing bilateral cooperation between Zimbabwe and the DPRK.

Foreign Minister Hopes for Increased Libyan Ties

MB030718 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has called for concerted efforts by the international community to assist liberation movements in southern Africa. Comrade Mangwende also urged the international community to come to the rescue of South Africa's neighboring states, which have to contend with regime's destabilization and acts of aggression. The minister made the call at a reception in Harare last night, to mark Libya's 16th anniversary of the September Revolution. The speech was read on his behalf by the deputy minister of education, Senator Joseph Culverwell. He also reaffirmed Zimbabwe's continued support for the relentless struggle against Zionist occupation in Palestine.

Comrade Mangwende expressed the hope that Zimbabwe and Libya will consolidate their bilateral relations, particularly in trade and in cooperation at international fora, such as this week's nonaligned foreign ministers meeting in Angola. Comrade Mangwende leaves Harare for Luanda today to represent Zimbabwe at the 4-day meeting, which opens tomorrow.

In reply, the Libyan ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade 'Umar Tughar, said Libya is ready to supply Zimbabwe and other Frontline States with arms, should need be, to counter South African destabilization.

Comrade Tughar also said his country is ready to step up its support to SWAPO and the liberation movements in South Africa, until genuine independence and self-determination is achieved in both countries. He accused the United States of being the main culprit supporting the alliance between South Africa and Zionist Israel.